

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862.

NUMBER 6

The Saint Paul Press.
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MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.
The Fourth Legislature of the State of Minnesota met yesterday, and both branches, as will be seen by our reports, are organized in a spirit of entire harmony and unanimity. To-day the Senate and House will meet in joint convention to canvass the votes for State officers. The Governor's message will be delivered on Thursday.

PROMOTION OF COL. DANA.
The telegraph this morning announces that the President has appointed Col. N. J. T. Dana, of the First Minnesota Regiment, a Brigadier General, and has placed his name before the United States Senate for confirmation. This promotion is a deserved tribute to an accomplished officer, and will without doubt prove a substantial benefit to the service. The news will be received with universal satisfaction in Minnesota.

THE CHARGES OF THE PIONEER AGAINST THE STATE PRINTER.
The *Pioneer* of yesterday led a forlorn hope—as they say in military matters—but gave charges of fraud and swindling alleged to have been discovered in the accounts rendered by Wm. R. Marshall for State Printing. The forlorn hope of the *Pioneer* was to prevent our election as Incendiary Printer to the two houses of the legislature. It signal failed of its object, as the proceedings of the legislature elsewhere show.

We will reply to the *Pioneer's* charges in the order in which they are made.

First, it is alleged that the volume of Laws published by us, of which there were 5,000 copies, required only 145.83-100 reams of paper, when we had charged for 162 reams, making a difference of about 16 reams, or ten per cent., unaccounted for. Now, without going into any elaborate analysis of the bill, we might rest a defense on an allowance for general waste and loss of ten per cent. on the paper—this we are informed is the established allowance.

It is usual to reject the outside quires in every bundle. And of those put to press a large allowance has to be made for imperfect impressions, spoiled sheets, and imperfections of one kind and another. In this way, all the difference that can be shown to exist is fully accounted for. But Mr. Goodrich's estimate is altogether unfair and inaccurate, as we shall show.

The printer informs us that for 5,000 copies, 56 quires were worked for each form. This was making an allowance of about six per cent for loss in the presswork and binding. By the signatures—the numbers at the bottom of every eighth page—it will be seen that there were 57 forms. Two of these, however, were imperfect—one at the beginning and one at the end of the book. Calling these two fractions equal to one, the forms number 56, which multiplied by the number of quires—56 to each form—gives us a total of 31,136 quires. There being 20 quires in a ream, this makes the number of reams 156, and 16 quires over, nearly 157 reams. This is only five reams less than our bill called for, or three per cent.

The next point in Mr. Goodrich's indictment, is the item of \$250—for indexing the laws. Although this appears in our bill, as the proper place for its payment, we really had nothing to do with it, further than to collect and pay it over under the direction of the Secretary of State who is required by law to have the indexing done.

But nothing could have been more unfortunate for this "honest Iago," than his attempt to criminate Secretary Baker, or any one else, in this item of \$250, for the "side-notes, indexes," &c. When it became necessary to furnish the sectional headings, side-notes and index for the laws, Secretary Baker carefully examined the law and the usage which had controlled the Secretary's Department in this matter. He found that this same Goodrich had been allowed an enormous sum, (enormous for the work done) every year that he printed the laws. In 1857, the State Printer, (Goodrich) was paid the sum of \$300 for furnishing said index, &c., to the volume of laws for that year; said *index* being *not quite three pages in length*. He found further, that the State Printer in 1858, (the same delectable Goodrich) was allowed the sum of \$450, for indexing &c., the laws of that year. Secretary Baker saw the necessity of immediate retrenchment and reform in this unwarrantable extravagance.

Finding that both the law, and usage governing the department authorized him to designate a person to do this work, he selected Wm. F. Wheeler, a man particularly experienced in this kind of business. The Secretary contracted with him to furnish the sectional headings, side-notes and index, for both the General and Special laws of 1861, for the sum of \$250, in State Warrants, the same being estimated to be *just one half* the sum demanded by, and paid to Earle S. Goodrich for the same work in 1858!! Mr. Wheeler did the work and did it better than any similar job was ever done before this State, honestly earning every dollar; and he alone received the pay. He is a good Democrat, and is now at Fort Snelling, a soldier ready to do battle for his country. He can speak for himself.

The Secretary acted strictly in accordance with the law, and usage in this affair; and carried out to the letter the doctrine of retrenchment and reform, which the people had demanded of their public servants in the campaign of 1859.

The next item is the press work. Mr. Goodrich thinks we are guilty of petty larceny in having charged for 1,197 tokens, when the book—according to the number of pages makes 1,176. Mr. Goodrich very well knows that each fraction of a token, counts as one token; 240 impressions make a token, thus in each form of eight pages repeated 5,000 times for that No. of volumes of the book there are 20 tokens and a fraction over, or according to rule, 21 tokens. The book has 87 forms—two that are fractions—which multiplied by the 21 tokens to a form, give 1,197 tokens that we charged. It will be seen by examining the book that the index in the forepart, which was the last printed, contains a form and a half; and that the 57th form—the last—is a fractional one. In this way perfectly accurate and just, the \$12.60 petty larceny is disposed of.

But apparently the most serious charge of all, is that with the assistance of an expert, Mr. Goodrich examined a printing bill filed Feb. 16th, 1861, and therein discovered great frauds, amounting in the aggregate to \$263.17. Yesterday we went to the Auditor's office, accompanied with an expert—a man well known and honored and trusted in his profession—Mr. Miller, and made a thorough and careful examination of the bill referred to by Mr. Goodrich, with the following result, certified by Mr. Miller:

MR. MILLER'S CERTIFICATE.

St. Paul, January 7, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have this day carefully examined a bill filed in the State Auditor's office on the 16th of February last, by Wm. R. Marshall, State Printer—it being the same bill referred to by the *Pioneer* of this morning—and that I have examined the separate items of said bill, comparing them with original copies of the printing charged therein. That I have measured said work and find said bill correctly corrected at \$6.00.

O. G. MILLER.

There was one legislative bill—No. 20, Senate file—which appeared to have but 16 pages; while in the accounts rendered, it was charged as 34 pages. Mr. Miller measured distinctly that it was 34 pages; it being an election law, with numerous forms, all of which were wanting in the copy on file; evidently the 18 pages had been deducted and lost in some way.

In our examination of bills in the Auditor's office we found one thing, and that was, that it was not susceptible of an entirely satisfactory explanation. We refer to a bill dated the 27th of last April, for 32 reams of paper for printing the Journals of the Senate and House. It is evident that Mr. Goodrich the benefit of the conventional fiction that his press is capable of working off a form of only 8 pages at one impression. In that case the number of tokens would be doubled, or 737 1/2. But he has charged for 780 tokens, or for 42 1/2 tokens more than he has printed according to his own method of computation. But here again we give him the benefit of the type, graphical rule, that a fraction of a token counts for a full token, which the copy on file, evidently the 18 pages had been deducted and lost in some way.

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Now, that we have got our hand in—thinks Mr. Goodrich's intended challenge—we propose to continue from time to time our illustrations of his transactions as State printer till we shall have placed upon record his whole financial history in that capacity. We shall show that history was a piece of bold, high handed, and methodical villainy throughout—and besides satisfying the public curiosity with an insight into the details of the gigantic robberies which now prevail so heavily on the tax-payers of Minnesota, we shall be able, when we have summed up the results of our inquiries, to show abundant cause why he should be compelled by process of law, to disgorge his ill-gotten gains.

Now having, as we conceive, shown to the public satisfaction that our charges are entirely unimpeachable in point of regularity, fairness and justice—except this last above, of which we expect, in due time, a full and satisfactory explanation from the party immediately responsible—let us now bring Mr. Earle S. Goodrich to trial on the points which he has raised.

The public have heretofore allowed themselves to rest with the mere popular and palpable inference drawn from the nature of the case—that the immense masses of money which this man has drawn from the Treasury as State printer—so largely disproportionate to the work performed—were acquired by fraud and peculation. Satisfied that an effectual and final stop was put to his career of plunder—they swallowed their indignation and paid their taxes as best they might, while he quietly and easily pocketed his ill-gotten gains, and made merry at their expense. We could not, nor do we wish, to add anything to the deeply seated conviction already entertained of his dishonesty. We propose only to show that the popular conviction does him no injustice and to prove him the scoundrel the certainty of which has heretofore been taken for granted.

We have time or space now for only a few moments to present the ruling price at present of printing articles:

First—White 50 cents a bushel.
Butter—Fifteen 50 cents a bushel.
Cheese—W. R. 50 cents a bushel.
Candles—Tallow, 50 cents a bushel.
Lard—Admirable, 50 cents a bushel.
Oats—White, 50 cents a bushel.
Flour—Superior 9 bush. 32 1/2; Extra 75
cts. 40.
Grain—Wheat 50 bushel, 50¢/bush.
Oats 25. Barley 10¢/bush. Corn 30¢/bush.
Honey, 50 bushel 25¢/bush.

Now let us try this part by Goodrich's method of compensation: 92 pages make a sheet, 473 will therefore make 144 sheets.

Divide this, now, by the number of tokens, counts as one token; 240 impressions make a token, thus in each form of eight pages repeated 5,000 times for that No. of volumes of the book there are 20 tokens and a fraction over, or according to rule, 21 tokens. The book has 87 forms—two that are fractions—which multiplied by the 21 tokens to a form, give 1,197 tokens that we charged.

It will be seen by examining the book that the index in the forepart, which was the last printed, contains a form and a half; and that the 57th form—the last—is a fractional one. In this way perfectly accurate and just, the \$12.60 petty larceny is disposed of.

Now let us try this part by Goodrich's method of compensation: 92 pages make a sheet, 473 will therefore make 144 sheets. In 3000 copies there, then, will be 45,000 sheets. Divide this, now, by the number of tokens, counts as one token; 240 impressions make a token, thus in each form of eight pages repeated 5,000 times for that No. of volumes of the book there are 20 tokens and a fraction over, or according to rule, 21 tokens. The book has 87 forms—two that are fractions—which multiplied by the 21 tokens to a form, give 1,197 tokens that we charged.

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The Saint Paul Press.

DATES OF ADVERTISING

ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

ONE LINE TO A SQUARE. (THE SPACE ENCLOSED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE) MEASURES A LINEAL FOLD.

ONE LINE, \$75.00. ONE SQUARE, \$400.00.

Three lines, \$175.00. ONE SQUARE, \$600.00.

One week, \$200.00. ONE SQUARE, \$750.00.

One month, \$1,000.00. ONE SQUARE, \$3,000.00.

Two months, \$1,600.00. ONE SQUARE, \$5,000.00.

Three months, \$2,000.00. ONE SQUARE, \$6,000.00.

Twelve months, \$10,000.00. ONE SQUARE, \$30,000.00.

Twelve months, \$10,000.00. ONE SQUARE, \$30,000.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

PUBLISHED OVER 1,000 WORDS, EXCEPT IN DAILY OR WEEKLY.

First Insertion, 75 Cents per Square.

Each insertion, 50 Cents per Square.

Legal Advertisements published at the expense of the Attorneys ordering, and not payable by the Proprietor, or the Proprietor of the paper, or by the Proprietor of any other paper.

Advertisements published at the expense of the Proprietor, or the Proprietor of any other paper.

Advertisements not accountable for the amount of legal advertisements published beyond the amount of the insertion.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and Weekly Press, will be charged at the full daily rate, with one-half the weekly rates.

Business Notices, published in the editorial columns of the paper, will be charged at the full weekly rate, with one-half the weekly rates.

Advertisements placed and placed under the head of Special Notices, if less than one line, will be charged at the full weekly rates; if under that amount, fifty cents per line.

Advertisements placed and placed under the head of Special Notices, if less than one line, will be charged at the full weekly rates; if under that amount, fifty cents per line.

Advertisements to pay quarterly.

Advertisements to pay quarterly, less than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

One Square, one insertion, \$75.00.

Four, \$300.00.

Twelve months, \$2,000.00.

For each subsequent insertion, and for each insertion thereafter, \$100.00.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

LOCAL NEWS.

A LETTER from Colonel Van Cleve received on the 6th inst., brings intelligence that the division to which the Second Regiment is attached, struck their tents on New Year's morning at 7 o'clock and marched for Columbia. Further than that it was not known for what point they were destined, although of course, these were many surprises.

He says the men were well, and in good spirits, and much pleased that they were likely soon to see active service.

CAPT. ACKER.—We learn that Captain W. H. Acker's father has received a letter from him, stating that he is in the advance column of Gen. Buell's army in Kentucky. We all know that such is the place the Captain will always seek and find, if he has an opportunity.

THE NEW COUNTY OFFICERS were regularly installed yesterday. With the exception of Auditor Metcalfe, all of them enter upon a new term. The administrators of our county affairs now comprise the following gentlemen:

Commissioner—A. F. Parker, John P. Kirby, J. Gottlieb Bett, J. W. Selby, George Edmunds, Sheriff—D. A. Robertson. Auditor—T. M. Metcalfe. Treasurer—Robert A. Smith. Register of Deeds—Chas. Passavant. Clerk of the District Court—G. W. Prescott. District Attorney—L. V. D. Heard. Coroner—John M. Caster. County Surveyor—Chas. A. F. Morris.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RAMSEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Ramsey County Agricultural Society, held at the office of the Farmer and Gardener, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—P. P. Furber. Vice Presidents—Alex. Bachman, Geo. M. Hendrickson, W. L. Ford. Secretary—L. M. Ford. Treasurer—W. L. Ames. Executive Committee—A. Chmidlin, J. W. Sill, W. L. Ames, L. Wilson, Alex. Bachman.

Delegates to the State Agricultural Convention—W. P. Harbar, L. M. Ford, Henry Acker, W. L. Ames.

The Society adjourned to meet at the same place on the first Monday of March, for the purpose of discussing the subject of holding a County Fair.

HENRY ACKER, Pres.

H. F. MASTERSON, Sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Firemen's Ball, Jan. 7.—The Firemen's Association of this city will give a Grand Ball and Supper on Wednesday evening, 15th instant, at Armory Hall. Carriages will be in attendance. No pains will be spared on the part of this Association to make this the most interesting and pleasant affair of the season.

The proceeds will be appropriated toward raising a permanent fund for the benefit of disabled firemen, and for other charitable purposes, under the immediate control and direction of the Firemen's Association lately organized in this city.

DR. THOS. J. VAUDEN.

Proposes at present to deliver one Lecture or more on HUMAN GOVERNMENT.

What is it and has ever been—Empire—and what all government should ever be. The Pure Type and its Religious Moral—Or, Constitutional and Religious Liberty that constitutes a True Republic—never yet inducted by any nation.

First Lecture at the Court House on Friday evening next, January 10th.

Admittance—Five Cents.

jan831.

W. J. N. T. H. D.

A servant girl to reside in a small family two miles from the city.

Inquire at this office.

jan831.

REMOVAL.

I have removed the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., at the office of E. W. Lewis, from No. 4 Lamberton's Block, Third street, to the office on Third street for many years.

J. W. PRINCE.

Proposes to sell the stock of J. W. Prince, Druggist, opposite Wm. J. Smith & Co.'s boot and shoe store, and shall be glad to furnish the same with Drugs, Medicines &c., to any customer.

IT ON BELOW COST.

Until the whole stock is disposed of.

C. GRANT LEWIS, Assignee.

Daniel D. Merrill,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Just below the bridge, Third street, St. Paul, 20

RETAIL SUPPLY OF

GOLD PENS,

Of the first quality and warranted.

THE BEST

WRITING AND CARMINE INKS.

WRITING PAPERS,

Of all kinds and qualities.

AND ENVELOPES To Suit.

BLANK BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

DIARIES FOR 1862!

Pictures, Play, Toy, and other Children's Books. Also the usual variety of Miscellaneous articles.

Will be happy to attend to the wants of the Members of the Legislature during the session. jan831.

A FULL SUPPLY OF BIBLES, Testaments, and Sabbath School Books, at MERRILL'S STORE, Third Street.

150 Barrels

COARSE & FINE SALT.

For sale by E. H. Y. BELL,

jan831.

Don't Forget

That the place to get the best and most reliable

CARBON OIL,

AND

CHEAPEST LAMPS.

is at E. H. Y. BELL'S,

jan831. Near Winslow House, Third street.

Blacksmith's Coal.

We will sell a few casks of Blacksmith's Coal cheap as we want to clear it out.

E. H. Y. BELL,

jan831.

MORTGAGE FORE-

CLOSURE AND SALE.

Names of Mortgagors—John Niemeyer and Catherine Niemeyer.

Name of Mortgagor—John H. McAllister, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Deed of Mortgagor dated and acknowledged—May 20th, 1859.

Deed of Mortgagor dated and acknowledged

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

NUMBER 7.

The Saint Paul Press.
ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

THE INAUGURATION.

A joint committee on the part of the House was appointed yesterday to act with a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate for the purpose of making arrangements for the inauguration of the State officers elect, which is to come off to day at twelve o'clock.

Owing to the early adjournment of the Senate, no notice was transmitted to the other at random from the Auditor's file, for the printing of the House and Senate Journals of 1858. We need not through the various arithmetical steps of the process of calculation in each instance, as our readers are familiar with them. Mr. Goodrich's mode of computation is entirely accurate, except in the omission to make the usual allowances for waste, deficiencies, fractions, &c., and we will concede to him the margin on these items that we claim for ourselves. These rules are as follows :

1. To find the number of reams of paper to participate in the inauguration, divide the number of pages in the book by 32, and the quotient will be the number of sheets in one copy; multiply this by the number of copies printed, and we have the number of sheets used in the whole edition; divide this by 480 and we have the number of reams of paper used in the edition.

2. To find the number of tokens of press work upon Mr. Goodrich's 16 page press, divide the number of pages by 16, multiply the quotient by the number of copies, and divide the product by 240, the quotient will be the number of tokens.

In the following exhibit we have given first the items as charged by Mr. Goodrich, and second the actual amounts computed according to the above simple rule :

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.
Charged, 110 reams at \$5. \$550.00
Actual amount 430 reams at \$5. 325.45

OVERCHARGE.
Overcharge 55.6 10 reams—Swindle in paper..... 325.45

PRESS WORK.
Charged, 520 tokens at \$1. 520.00
Actual amount, 217 95-100 tokens at \$1. 217.55

OVERCHARGE.
Overcharge 312 31.00 tokens—Swindle in paper..... 312.81

PAPER.
Charged, 155 reams at \$6. 945.00
Actual amount, 75 97-100 reams at \$6. 470.92

OVERCHARGE.
Overcharge 79 63-100—Swindle in paper..... 475.22

PRESS WORK.
Charged, 760 tokens at \$1. 760.00
Actual amount, 318 tokens at \$1. 318.54

OVERCHARGE.
Overcharge 447 tokens—Swindle in presswork..... 446.44

RECAPITULATION OF FRAUD.
Swindle on paper, Senate Journal, \$325.54
Swindle on paper, House Journal, 475.22

OVERCHARGE.
Overcharge 70 63-100—Swindle in paper..... 475.22

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Charged, 155 reams at \$6. 945.00
Actual amount, 75 97-100 reams at \$6. 470.92

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PRESS WORK.
Charged, 760 tokens at \$1. 760.00
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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



Never dare that standard down!
There breathes the bough but falls before us,
With Freedom's banner floating o'er us.

LETTER FROM DR. VAN INGEN.

[Dr. Van Ingen is an interesting private letter to a friend in this city, dated Washington, Dec. 29th, gives a few particulars of his first day's experience in the army. We are permitted to make the accompanying extract.]

"To-day has been my first day in camp. Gen. Stoneman is Chief of Cavalry, and his office is on 19th street, where accurate information as to all cavalry camps is supposed to be obtainable. His clerk received me with great courtesy this morning, and I am to present him a gold pen to-morrow, for his sending me around three miles, by 14th street, to find the camp of Col. Crook's cavalry, half a mile from his office. Out 15th street and out, and I went without much trouble, but by a roundabout walk of about three miles or so, I reached the camp-ground, a plateau of clay bordered by a grove, and near a mansion of some pretension, converted by the empire of war into soldier's quarters. Bald and naked clay ground was almost turned into a grove by a profusion of evergreens, cedar and pine, which the men as a poor apology for Christmas had cut and planted. Like the poor follows' Christmas joys from home, poor rootless trees. At the entrance of the tents of the principal officers, arches of evergreen had been constructed, especially to the Lieutenant. Lieut. Bell, officer of the guard for the day, met at the angle of the encampment next the highway, and gave me a hearty welcome. He conducted me at once to the business tent appropriated to the officer of the day; a rough deal-table supported on pegs driven into the ground, an extemporaneous book-table of the same material, with all manner of black forms for the routine of business in the camp, with some execrable apologies for pens and paper-holders, constituted the business apparatus. *

"But the scene changes: I am approaching Columbian College, now a general hospital. "Adeste Fideles," in slow and measured cadence falls upon my ear from musical instruments. On the opposite which depends from the hospital a funeral cortège of soldiers in full dress moves slowly towards the city. It was the first music that greeted me as I approached the vast encampment; a funeral requiem in intention, though in fact a jubilant Christmas anthem. The band preceded, then half the company of the deceased Lieutenant, then the ambulance bearing his remains to be transmitted to his friends, then the remainder of the company, and bringing up the rear a platoon of officers. Lieut. Tyler of Sullivan county, brother of the Captain of his company, of the same name, as I learned, was gone. The Captain of the 10th Legion had celebrated the funeral services over in the camp, though himself on the sick list. The effect on the soldiers by the way-side and in the fields by the funeral scene and music was touching to witness, as it was creditable to them. All paused and gazed with silent interest.

"You will remember my words uttered in prospect of a war, "Disease devouring faster than the sword." To-day experience and observation in camp and hospital has given to them a mournful reflection. War is a necessity, and has its glorious compensations; but "woe to him by whom the offence cometh!"

"Reaching now an eminence near Columbian College—now an United States General Hospital—hills and plateaus on every hand covered with tents seen in vast groups through the openings of the groves, met my eye on every hand, and "How godly are thy tents, oh Jacob, and thy tabernacles, oh Israel!" swelled in my heart and burst involuntarily from my lips. It was the extorted exclamation of an apostate and an enemy under similar circumstances. How much more should it warm the heart and prompt the exclamations of a friend and a lover of his country! What a treasury of blessings in cottage and in hall, for heart and head and eye, in this army, designed to recover, to guard and transmit to unconscious inheritors, of all that is involved in these sacred words, My Country!

"It is this view of our army that gives it its interest to me as the divinely appointed restorer and guardian of my country's blessings; and this compensates to my mind for the imperfections and the evil inherent in all human agencies for good, and certainly not least of all in armies. My heart's desire is that the functions of my office may tend to abate the evil and to multiply the good.

"But we are at the camp of the 8th Cavalry and I was seated on the solitary camp stool in the business tent jotting down these way-notes. The scene from the crevice called the tent door, was picturesque; campfires surrounded by the privates, and camp-followers occupied most miscellaneous, boys making a finish with eager appetite of some choice remnant of the Christmas rations, some poking the fire and shouting to the axeman to supply more fuel, clothes washing and drying, letter-writing—an infinite variety.

"Brief earnest greetings from several of the officers, of friends, and introductions to others, and by a sort of instinct we proceeded to the hospital tent, large and commodious, warmed by a powerful stove but full of

sick men. Five minutes conversation revealed a truth which no one cognizant of army life will question, namely, that heart sickness kills faster than bodily disease. The poor boys were homesick, every soul of them, and the tall nurse whose stalwart form and honest Christian purpose had prompted the well-meaning recommendation of inexperienced that sent her with the regiment, most homesick of them all, lay moaning pitifully upon the floor. I felt the pulses of them all and gave my diagnosis without a fee, and my prescription to "cheer up." It had its influence and even the poor nurse's face was wrinkled by a smile. Above all when I called for the Surgeon the names and the diseases of the poor boys, scattered in general hospitals about the city, that I might seek them out at once and care for them, a general sadness seemed to have broken through the tent folds.

"And now after a mile's tramping through squads at drill, and ambulances and army wagons, we are at the general hospital, Columbian College. Clean, spacious, cheerful and beautifully situated, the crossing of its threshold inspired hope. I am shown to the director's office and enter it a stranger doubting whether I may be received in the character of an intruder. The Chief Clerk accedes to me a Minnesotan and a friend, and makes me free with the Hospital. The head surgeon adds his courteous welcome and I am soon by the bedside of the patients from our camp. I will only add that there I found myself thankfully at home and led by the hand of Providence I humbly trust to a sphere in which I may go good."

From Kentucky.

From the Editor of St. Paul Press.

LEBANON, Ky., Dec. 31, 1861.

At the length of time has come for the Second and to take its share in this war for the Union. We start to-morrow morning. The announcement of our destination is not yet made public, but by the time this will reach you, it will be known that we have gone to Columbia (not Columbus), then to Somersett, and next probably (this last is my conjecture merely) to Knoxville Tenn.

"The men are delighted at the movement, the prospect of going after the great "Gally-wopper" of Wildcat renegades gives nerve and strength to many who have always felt, "too sick to drill." They have in fact greatly improved in *moral* and *physique* since the regiment came to this place, and I think the Second will not be unworthy of the State.

Last evening the old, little tents were exchanged for Sibley tents. Five of the new kind are allowed to each Company. They are on the plan of the Indian "teepee," and are both more convenient and better ventilated than the old. In fact we have everything requisite, and several superfluities.

The officers of the regiment have been before the Examining Board during the past week. I hear that they generally were found better qualified than those of any other regiment who have been before the Board, and the number examined by them exceeded two hundred before ours were reached. Such proof of the competency of our officers gives us confidence, which is worth more than scores of men.

The holidays are being variously celebrated by officers and men: the most satisfactory is the New Year's call which we shall set out to-morrow, to pay to Parson Brownlow, and our Union brethren of East Tennessee.

Let me, finally, assure all friends of the Second, that we go forward, in good health, and in the fields by the funeral scene and music was touching to witness, as it was creditable to them. All paused and gazed with silent interest.

"You will remember my words uttered in prospect of a war, "Disease devouring faster than the sword." To-day experience and observation in camp and hospital has given to them a mournful reflection. War is a necessity, and has its glorious compensations; but "woe to him by whom the offence cometh!"

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the same as those received by the messengers and lackeys of the Departments and Congress, and you drive them from the army, humiliated by the low estimate placed upon their services, and that, too, contrary to the precedents established by all legislation, in 1776 to 1783.

The plan of those now in the army, perhaps, is filled with good men, but not of that peculiar order of talent, disposition and culture as necessary to obtain influence with the field and company officers.

It may be that a cartilaginous expense of this branch of the service is imperative to be paid, so let us not be a reduction of salary, and not of men. We appeal to the young men of the country to step forward and fill up this company so that it may receive its letter. Let Wabashaw county, which has a company in each of the other regiments, be represented by Company A" in the Fifth.—Wabashaw.

Business LOCALS.

WABASHAW COMPANY, FIFTH REGIMENT.—Capt. O. Eddy with four men left this city yesterday for Fort Snelling. He was to be joined at Lake City by sixteen others from Mazeppa and at Hastings by twenty more, making a company nearly to the maximum. The recruits raised by O. Eddy, Esq., and Alexis P. Bailey, are looking set of men. We appeal to the young men of the country to step forward and fill up this company so that it may receive its letter. Let Wabashaw county, which has a company in each of the other regiments, be represented by Company A" in the Fifth.—Wabashaw.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MINNESOTA.

From the State News.

THE PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM of this State is not good, and it is not likely to be improved. It is the result of a hasty and ill-considered attempt to combine three distinct school bills, which were brought before the Legislature two years ago. Instead of a careful digest, the present law was formed by joining together detached portions of the three bills. Of course it is incomprehensible. Every one who reads it will be puzzled to understand it, and apply it to his school. It is a law which is discredited. It has given rise to innumerable quarrels and perplexities, and every school officer is disgusted with the attempt to secure its working.

Dr. Dray, the present efficient State Superintendent of Instruction, convinced of the necessity of a different law, has framed one which is to submit to the Legislature at the session of the State Assembly.

We have been favored with an inspection of the proposed law and can say of the system that it has at least unity and intelligibility.

It is as simple as any State system can be, and its author claims for it a great deal of merit. We hope that it will be adopted by the Legislature.

We have had a long and extensive experience in Millinery and Dress Making, calls the attention of the ladies of St. Paul & vicinity to her Retrospect in Fifth Street, where the work is done in the window, don't look like hard times. For quantity and style, we have a large stock of hats, bonnets, ribbons, lace and millinery goods of every description less cost.

BONNET, DRESS, AND CLOAK MAKING.

IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS FORMS AND FASHIONS, AND SOLELY.

GEORGE SEBERT.

SEI-SEALING, DIAMOND, PAPER-WEAVING, TWENTY-FIVE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

WHITNEY'S GALLERY.

LAND FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE.—1000 acres in Mower county, well adapted for sheep and stock, for cash, or for good unencumbered property in St. Paul, or in the vicinity. Address Box 1992, St. Paul.

DRY MILITARY & CO.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. R. H. HAYNES.

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DRY MILITARY & CO.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

ments on the lower Potomac also came within our lines to-day.

When Mrs. Greenhow lost her cake containing her plan of escape, she was furious not desiring from ringing her bell until the guard threatened to shut her in the garret bread and water. Another cake which was brought for her, she threw furiously down stairs. She has run off from her a dozen of a quart of wine a day.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

WASHERSON, Jan. 1.

The general officers and attachés, in military dress and uniforms, formally paid their respects to the President at noon. The outside gates were thrown open to the public, consequently, when the large mass of impatient human beings rushed in for a singular purpose. There was music in the vestibule of the White House, and all was gay. There were no speeches, but the words were made on the bands of Departments, and many citizens and distinguished sojourners are also keeping open house.

The members of the Cabinet and the Judges of the Supreme Court were among those who, at an early hour, had paid their respects to the President.

Among the crowd at the Presidents mansion, and of marked prominence, was Major W. F. M. Arny, successor of Kit Carson, United States Indian agent in New Mexico. He wore a full of buckskins made in Mexican style, and elegantly embroidered with gold.

He privately presented to Mr. Lincoln a Navajo blanket, a gift from a New Year offering. It is an evidence of the taste and skill of the Rocky Mountain Indians. The blanket was made by a Navajo chief, who having been employed upon it for five months. It is of large size, of wool, the figures upon it being in white, red, and yellow.

Major Arny says there are about 10,000 Navajos in New Mexico, who own with the Mexicans in the territory probably a million of sheep, which are used principally for food.

The animals remain unshorn of the wool, which would make good blankets and clothing for our troops.

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PROSPECTUS

The Saint Paul Press
FOR 1862.

The new volume begins with the New Year—the most favorable time for subscribing. The success which the Press has achieved during the first year of its publication affords the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people than any other paper published in the State.

The Press will continue to ADVOCATE THE CAUSE OF JUST AND RIGHTEOUS GOVERNMENT;

The interests of American labor;

THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION;

and the preservation of Republican institutions;

Honesty and economy in Government;

THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR;

for the suppression of the Slaveholders' Rebellion;

The use of every available means to crush it effectively, without regard to the preservation of the *peculiar institution* for which the war was begun;

The Press will give the current history of the general news of the day;

All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States;

The proceedings of Congress and State legislatures;

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Weekly Press

ENLARGED AND IN QUARTO FORM.

It will contain about FORTY FIVE COLUMNS of reading matter—nearly eight pages—each week (but little space being devoted to advertisements.)

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CO. G. E. SCHNEIDER, GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS

One copy per year. \$ 2.00
Two copies six months. 1.00
Three copies one year. 5.00
Five copies two years. 10.00
Ten copies three years. 15.00
Twenty copies one year on address. 20.00
Twenty copies three years. 30.00

Overseas will be forwarded by express. Dollar. Additions to clubs—for newspaper time.

may be made at any time.

The Tri-Weekly Press,

Containing all the news matter of the Daily Press. One copy per year. \$ 2.00
Two copies six months. 1.00
Three copies one year. 5.00
Five copies two years. 10.00
Ten copies three years. 15.00

Overseas will be forwarded by express. Dollar. Additions to clubs—for newspaper time.

SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS

Overseas. \$2. Six months. \$3. Three months. \$1.00
Good money sent in registered letters at our risk.

STEAM PRINTING—We have introduced steam into our Printing Establishment, and have in connection with it a COMPLETE BOOK BINDER.

We are now prepared to do work easily, and in every department of Job and Book Printing, Blank Book Manufacture, &c., &c.

Orders for County and Official Banks and Blank Books particularly solicited

Address,

PRESS PRINTING CO., St. Paul, Minnesota. St. Paul, December 11, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

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AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, &c.

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Ohio, Indiana, Iowa. 1/2%

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Subscriptions received at our offices for the National

Land bearing 7.5-10 interest, or one cent per day on each dollar note, by appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury.

January 8, 1862.

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The members of the Cabinet and the Judges of the Supreme Court were among those who, at an early hour, had paid their respects to the President.

Among the crowd at the Presidents mansion, and of marked prominence, was Major W. F. M. Arny, successor of Kit Carson, United States Indian agent in New Mexico. He wore a full of buckskins made in Mexican style, and elegantly embroidered with gold.

He privately presented to Mr. Lincoln a Navajo blanket, a gift from a New Year offering. It is an evidence of the taste and skill of the Rocky Mountain Indians. The blanket was made by a Navajo chief, who having been employed upon it for five months. It is of large size, of wool, the figures upon it being in white, red, and yellow.

Major Arny says there are about 10,000 Navajos in New Mexico, who own with the Mexicans in the territory probably a million of sheep, which are used principally for food.

The animals remain unshorn of the wool, which would make good blankets and clothing for our troops.

The city police, in new uniforms, were present and kept everything in excellent order.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

NATIONAL ARMY AT ROCK ISLAND.

In the proceedings of the Senate, on the 2nd, we notice that Mr. Rice presented a memorial from the citizens of St. Paul, in favor of a National Army at Rock Island.

GOVERNOR RAMSEY'S MESSAGE.

We lay this important and able document before our readers this morning. It is long, but the important events of the last year, and the great responsibilities of the future, demanded an extended survey. No brief document could do justice to the history or interests of the State at this eventful epoch.

It has the characterisic clearness, and perfect intelligibility of all preceding messages from Gov. Ramsey.

We have not time or space this morning to fully review its statements and recommendations, nor need we do so. It will be read by every one interested in the welfare of the State. But we cannot refrain from producing briefly in the words of the message itself, a few of its statements and suggestions. There are some passages and topics, that shall take occasion to consider more fully hereafter.

The principles of retrenchment, economy, and honesty infused into our public affairs during the last two years by the Republican Administration, that now succeeds to an other term of office, have born their legitimate fruit in a still further reduction of State expense during the last year, even as compared with the wonderful results of the first year of Gov. Ramsey's official term.

Notwithstanding the unexpected expenses connected with Military affairs, and the creation of new departments, the total expense for 1861, to December 1st, were \$74,758 less; against \$95,269 in 1860.

In the language of the message:

"Two or three thousand dollars will cover the expenses chargeable to the remaining months in that year, and the remaining scope and efficiency of the governmental machinery by the creation of the School, State Land and Statistical Bureau, a saving, as it is now known, of \$100,000, and the cost of the State Government is now about one-third of what it was in 1855.

The following passage alludes to a fact of which every Minnesotan will cheerfully a proud remembrance, and vindicates most completely the prudence and wisdom of the Governor, and his fidelity to principles of enlightened economy.

When the infamous attack upon Fort Sumter occurred in April, 1861, I was in the city of Washington, on business connected with the State of Minnesota. Two of our fellow citizens in official station, and tendered one to the Government to the part of Minnesota.

I am proud to know, that this was the first tender of troops offered to the Government by any State in the Union, and that our Legislature would not meet until January, 1862, unless called in special session, and that in the meantime, the Legislature did not meet again, until it would facilitate the organization of our country, as he would, in the meantime, furnish the necessary clothes, arms, equipments, &c., which he did, and which were gratefully received by our people, more gratifying to our pride, if the State had been able, like its older and wealthier sister, to have furnished the soldiers required for this purpose.

As far as the offer of troops of the part of the general Government to meet all the expenses of the troops sent into the service, and the amount of money to be expended in the nature of temporary loans, to be reimbursed from the Federal Treasury. Many of the members of the Legislature, and individuals, promptly a funded the necessary funds to place their troops in the field, and have been partially, or wholly, repaid. For the interest of the State, and the expense of the Treasury of the nation, these states deserve the thanks of every countryman everywhere.

It is now time to have a baron treasury, to have emulated the example of New York, Pennsylvania, &c. The Legislature has been called in extra session for this purpose, the result of which the Government has acted upon.

We have nothing to hope in the event of a war, from this side of the Channel. The "Morrill Tariff" is believed to be imminent, French manufacturers and surviving French operatives."

—Upon the subject of Railroads, after stating the facts connected therewith, the following is suggested as to what should be done:

As there is no ability on the part of the State to construct these roads, and in view of the fact that the government will be entirely loss in a few years unless the war is protracted, I can only advise to a suspension or re-arrangement of the Legislation of last winter in the case of east road, giving to parties who may be willing to do so, the right to construct the road, for a period of time, and then to the government for a period of four years to do so, upon a deposit as before of a pecuniary guarantee of their sincerity.

In regard to the brave men contributed by Minnesota for the crushing of the rebellion, and what Minnesota expects of those charged with the conduct of the war, Gov. Ramsey says:

"When I made the tender before mentioned, April, to the Government, requesting a command of our most desperate troops to a war which we hold sacred, and removed as we are from any congenial benefit resulting from its prosecution, we were not in a position to do so, but the impatience of our people will soon be gratified by such an exhibition of National power as will be a decided proof of the correctness of our conclusion and vindicate the dignity of the Government before the nations of the world."

Of the rebellion and the duty of availing ourselves of every means of speedily

Friar, Jan. 9.
All is reported quiet everywhere along our lines.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

NUMBER 8

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.
Mr. Trumbull's amendment to Sherman's bill re-organizing the Supreme Court, is as follows:

Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, constitute the 4th Circuit; South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the 5th Circuit; Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, constitute the 6th Circuit; Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Iowa constitute the 8th Circuit.

Sherman's bill put Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan together.

The general verdict is that Lowdy had the better of all his antagonists in the debate of yesterday. The Republicans, then, have shown a divided opinion among them, preferring to have the Union destroyed rather than slavery; and part holding the opposite ground; Mr. Wickliffe in the former category, and Mr. Mallory in the latter.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, has decided to go to the pro-slavery side.

Michael Lanyon, who had for a number of years been in Company A, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

The evidence before the Court Martial shows that he was a privated guard, and not a sergeant, and that he was not at hand when the post for posting guard arrived.

As Sergeant Jos. Brennan, in command of the guard was about posting guard to his post, Lanyon approached him.

The sergeant turned sharply upon him and slapped him, saying he was never in his place.

A few minutes subsequently, as Brennan was passing by his post, Lanyon killed him.

The General Order confirming

the award of pay to the sergeant, (which was

never paid,) was not received by the

Court Martial, and the sergeant was not

presented to the court.

After prayer and roll call resolution was

adopted allowing each of the officers of

the House statuary to the amount of five

dollars.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From Wm. Patterson and others, pray

for a change in a public road in Carter county.

From the citizens of Kandiyohi county,

for the annexation of Mounsgogla to Kandiyohi.

From the citizens of Olmsted county

for an asylum for insane persons.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered a resolu-

tion directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to

procure a map embracing the unorganized

as well as organized counties of the State.

Adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

M. STEVENS reported from the joint

committee appointed to make arrangements

for the inauguration of State officers.

The committee recommended that the two Houses

adjourn and meet at the Winslow House

at 10 o'clock, to join in procession to the

Capitol—the military marching in front

in column, preceded by the Legislative Com-

mittee of Arrangements. The throng at the

Capitol was so great that when the pro-

cession arrived, it required much chaff for the

members, the military officers and those

whom they escort to gain admittance to the

Hall.

However, things were properly adjusted

after some delay, and the ceremonies pro-

ceeded. After all the officers were sworn

in—with the exception of Treasurer Schieffer,

who is absent on business of the State—the

Governor adjourned in a clear, forcible

tone to read his Message.

The House of Representatives was

in session, and the members proceeded to

the Senate chamber, and there proceeded to

the Capitol.

On motion the House took a recess till

12 M., in order to carry out the recommen-

dations of the committee of arrangements.

At 12 o'clock, the State officers elect

entered the Hall of the House, where a

colation was served for them in Mr. Long's best style. The department and

the office of the Post Office Department,

the Post Office Department, and the Post

Office of the Post Master General.

After the colation, the two Houses

adjourned to the Winslow House.

At 1 P.M. the members of the Senate

and the House adjourned to the Winslow

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

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ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

The Governor's Message
TO THE
MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

General of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The representatives of one of the youngest States of the American Union are now assembled, at the most eventful, and perhaps most critical period of American history, to take your share, not without its importance or influence, in the grave responsibilities which the National peril imposes on the authorities of every State.

Since I last had the honor to address you from this place, successively, they have assembled, at the most eventful, and perhaps most critical period of American history, to take your share, not without its importance or influence, in the grave responsibilities which the National peril imposes on the authorities of every State.

The expenditures thus made are as follows:

Taxes collected from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 1, 1861.	\$100,136.83
Receivables. Treasurer of the United States on account of five per cent. fund of sale of public lands and fixtures.	3,463.67
Received in payment of expenses of Sumter expedition.	1,111.77
Received in payment of board of United States prisoners of war.	265.84
Received in payment of board of United States prisoners of war.	97.40
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1861.	101,282.96

Total received during year 1861. \$101,282.96

Leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$4,729.42.

The State tax having been reduced last year, from five to four mills on the dollar, the receipts from this source, though greater than last year, in proportion to the tax levied, are less in the actual amount realized.

MILITARY EXPENSES.

It is clearly our policy then to persevere in an economical administration of the financial resources of the State, particularly when expended, and only entering on such new enterprises as are indispensable, and in a short time with the rapid increase of population and wealth, and the consequent expansion of the basis of taxation, we shall float into the condition of a State free from all debt, and the burdens of the people will be so reduced as to be scarcely perceptible.

It is clear that extraordinary taxes which the war compels the Federal Government to impose upon us, furnish another and cogent reason for a frugal management of our affairs, and though it is hoped this tax will not be repeated after the present year, it is the part of prudence and patriotism to be prepared for any sacrifice, which our country may require at our hands.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR MINNESOTA.

When this war shall have terminated, as it apparently does will, in the triumph of the cause of the Constitution and the laws, judging by the past experience of the country, we may justly anticipate a revival of the business and industry of the West to a degree unprecedented in our frontier history.

Tens of thousands of our countrymen, after having been drawn from the quiet and monotonous life of our eastern towns, to share in the adventurous tumult of the battlefield, will prefer the excitement and prosperous activity of a new career in the West, to a return to their old homes. This will be the case in all similar epochs absorbed in the remembrance of our national history. The termination of the old French war, the war of the Revolution, that of 1812, and more recently the war with Mexico, will have been the great era of westward emigration.

In addition to the amount already paid by the Treasurer on account of military expenses, there are further accounts on the part of the State, still pending, amounting to \$100,000, which will be paid by the General Government, by an appropriation to this amount which charged against the amount appropriated for military purposes.

In addition to the amount already paid by the Treasurer on account of military expenses, there are further accounts on the part of the State, still pending, amounting to \$100,000, which will be paid by the General Government, by an appropriation to this amount which charged against the amount appropriated for military purposes.

It is clear that the expenses of the whole war expenditure about \$80,000, the greater part of which may be paid by the General Government, but otherwise it constitutes an equitable claim against the State, for which it is recommended that an appropriation be made.

GRATIFYING RETRIBUTIONS.

The reduced expenditures of the State Government afford a gratifying proof of the wisdom of the ameliorations and reforms instituted by your predecessors.

The ordinary expenses of the State Government for 1860, which did not include the interest on the funded debt or the amount expended in the redemption of the old floating debt, compare with the like expenses of 1860 as follows:

Executive Department, \$15,500	1861.
Fiscal Department, 13,000	1860.
Legislative Department, 87,500	1861.
Printers, 14,100	1860.
Adj't General's contingent fund, 2,000	1861.
Adj't General's contingent fund, 2,000	1860.
Making a total expenditure for military purposes. \$31,758.97	

In addition to this the Treasurer has advanced \$750 to cover a deficiency in the appropriation for 1860 on the eight per cent. bonds, making in all a sum due that of \$100,000.

It is recommended that he be promptly reimbursed by an appropriation to this amount which charged against the amount appropriated for military purposes.

It is clear that the expenses of the whole war expenditure about \$80,000, the greater part of which may be paid by the General Government, but otherwise it constitutes an equitable claim against the State, for which it is recommended that an appropriation be made.

TO WHICH MUST BE ADDED EXPENSES DUE TO DEFENDER OF THE FAITH AND PREVIOUS AMOUNTS TO.

TO WHICH MUST BE ADDED EXPENSES DUE TO DEFENDER OF THE FAITH AND PREVIOUS AMOUNTS TO. \$4,446.46
--

Making the total expenditures on account of the State Government during eleven months of 1860. \$74,205.97

Two or three thousand dollars will cover the expenditures chargeable to the remaining month, so that notwithstanding the increased scope and efficiency of the governmental machinery by the creation of the State Auditor, the expenses of the State Government are now about one-third of what it was in 1855.

REFORM IN STATE PRINTING.

In no direction are the fruits of the policy of retrenchment more conspicuous than in the item of printing, which now amounts to but one-seventh of the sum expended for that purpose in 1855; when, indeed, the printing bills largely exceeded the whole amount of the State's expenses.

At the same time the quality of the work has improved, and the amount of useful publications greatly increased. It is to be hoped that the system by which these important results have been achieved will not be lightly abandoned for new devices.

EXPENDITURES OF 1861.

The aggregate demands upon the Treasury were as follows, in the eleven months ending Dec. 1, 1861:

Ordinary civil expenses as above. \$14,758.43
Interest on floating debt. 1,000
Miscellaneous expenses. 7,494.95
Amount of floating debt paid. 5,009.95

The total expenditure for eleven months against \$105,396.54 for the calendar year. \$101,972.96

Against \$105,396.54 for the calendar year. \$101,972.96

150, a deficit of \$20,563.58

AUDITOR'S REPORT AND ESTIMATES FOR 1861.

The Auditor's report to the State Auditor, the State Auditor, and the State Auditor of the State Land Board, are herewith transmitted. Next to the military scope and dimensions of the Department, the organization no feature contrived by recent legislation upon our State Government is more important in its practical bearings, than the complete and systematic exposition of its affairs, which is afforded, from year to year, in this series of official reports, constituting a compact and practical record of the State's affairs, accessible to the whole people. These reports, which will be laid before you, according to law, in a printed form, not only contain a valuable mass of descriptive and progressive statistics of great popular utility, as a record of our financial, civil and social history; but are also of great value to the Legislature for the intelligent discharge of its duties. They will furnish, too, abundant evidence of the industry and fidelity with which the officers from whom they emanate have discharged their duties.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The report of the Treasurer gives an encyclopedic view of the finances of the State. This report, it will be seen, covers a period of but eleven months, from January 1 to December 1, during which a change made in the fiscal year by the last Legislature. The receipts from all sources for the year 1861 were as follows:

To this is added the interest on the State bonds, \$1,000,000, due Dec. 1, 1860, and Jan. 1, 1861, amounting to 20,000.
We have a grand total of \$100,000.
On the estimated expenditure of the current year, \$100,000.
To pay for this, the four mill tax of 1861, now due, amounting to 156,000.
Deficiency tax of 1860, due Dec. 1, '61, \$9,000.
Previous years. 174,000
Total. \$392,000

From the nature of things in a sparsely settled country like ours, the delinquent tax will continue for some time to be disputed, particularly by those with the steady increase of the settlement and wealth of the State; it will eventually cause to present the auditor with a list of names, which the auditor shall return to the assessor within sixty days after the time fixed by this act [April 1st].

* * *

Sec. 15. If the owner is not prepared

to exhibit a written list, the assessor shall

call him, who can be readily read and con-

ceded to him, his list, shall be taken as

his list.

* * *

Sec. 21. The lists shall be returned to

the assessor within sixty days after the

time fixed by this act [April 1st].

* * *

Sec. 22. The lists shall be returned to

the assessor within sixty days after the

time fixed by this act [April 1st].

* * *

Sec. 23. The lists shall be returned to

the assessor within sixty days after the

time fixed by this act [April 1st].

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Sec. 24. The lists shall be returned to

the assessor within sixty days after the

time fixed by this act [April 1st].

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Sec. 25. The lists shall be returned to

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time fixed by this act [April 1st].

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Sec. 26. The lists shall be returned to

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time fixed by this act [April 1st].

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Sec. 27. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 28. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 29. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 30. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 31. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 32. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 33. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 34. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 36. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 37. The lists shall be returned to

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Sec. 38. The lists shall be returned to

the assessor within sixty days after the

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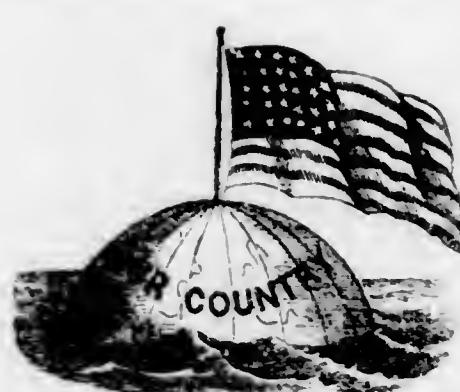
Sec. 39. The lists shall be returned to

the assessor within sixty days after the

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

The Governor's Message

TO THE

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The representatives of one of the young-
er States of the American Union, you are
assured, at the most eventful period of American
history, to take your stand, in the grave re-
sponsibilities which the National peril im-
poses on the authorities of every State.

Since I last had the honor to address you
from this place, secession, then regarded as
an impotent threat of a few disappointed
politicians, to-day, in its motives and
tendencies, in its aims and methods, is
of American territory, and stand upon
the banks of events that may decide the
fate of the Republic and of the human race
on this and every other continent.

All properly local objects of legislation
sink into insignificance beneath the shadow of
this stupendous national calamity. The
political and social fabric of the Federal
Government, indeed, the institutions
and the destiny of every State.

The Constitution, under which the young-
est and poorest is the peer of the oldest
and wealthiest member of the Confederacy, imposes
equally obligations upon all. While
our brave regiments rank among the foremost
of the country's defenders in the field,
it is the duty of every one to stand by
the direction of affairs at home to en-
sure every unnecessary expenditure; to im-
prove every resource and husband every
element of strength which will enable us to
fire the most effectual support to our limited
means will permit to the national cause.

While this unprecedented condition of
chaos and strife, and of the failure of the
Union Government, impels the institutions
and the soul of the people to a
most strenuous and energetic exertion,
the expenditure of the State Government
is now about one-third of what it was in 1855.

REVENUE IN STATE PRINTING.

In no direction are the fruits of the poli-
cy of retrenchment more conspicuous than
in the art of printing, which now amounts
to but one-seventh of the sum expended
in 1855, or \$35,000, including the
increasing bills largely exceed the whole
present cost of the State Government. At
the same time the quality of the work has
improved, and the amount of useful publica-
tions greatly increased. It is to be hoped
that the system by which these important
results have been achieved will not be
lightly abandoned for new devices.

EXPENDITURE OF 1861.

The aggregate demands upon the Treas-
urer for the last year, ending June 1st, 1860, to over
\$200,000,000. Our farmers in three years
have nearly doubled the dominion of the
plough and the reaper. In place of im-
porting a part of our own food, our ex-
ports of grain have swollen, in the same
short period, to \$100,000,000. In the mean time the expenses of the
State Government have been reduced more
than one-half; the State tax has been less-
ened twenty per cent, while the taxable
property has largely increased; the county
and township organizations have been
placed upon far more economical and effi-
cient basis; the interests of public instruc-
tion, of the public works, of the public
an effective supervision; the public credit
has been maintained; the people have been
educated by the stern discipline of necessity
to habits of economy and industry; our
State has become, or is rapidly becoming
as far abroad as the symphony of health
and pleasure, and of fashion, and of
society, laid in our civil and social
economy for a career of solid and enduring
prosperity when trade and business shall
have resumed their ordinary channels.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The annual report of the Auditor, Treas-
urer, Superintendent of Schools, Secretary of
State, Attorney General, Adjutant Gen-
eral, Commissioner of Statistics, Librarian,
Warden and Inspector of the State Prison,
Revisor of the State Land Board, are herewith
transmitted. Next to the simplicity, scope
and thoroughness of the departmental orga-
nization, no feature engrossed by recent
legislation upon our State Government is
more important, in its practical bearings,
than the complete and systematic expostion
of its financial condition, which, from
year to year, in this series of official
reports, constituting a compact body of public
documents readily accessible to the
whole people. These reports which will
be laid before you, according to law in a
printed form, not only contain a valuable
mass of descriptive and progressive statis-
tics, but also furnish a record of our
financial, civil and social history, but
are replete with information indispensable
to the Legislature for the intelligent dis-
charge of its duties. They will furnish,
too, abundant evidence of the industry and
fidelity with which the officers from whom
they emanate have discharged their duties.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The report of the Treasurer gives an en-
couraging view of the finances of the State.
This is the first year of our State, a period
of but eleven months, from January 1 to
December 1, owing to a change made in
the fiscal year by the last Legislature.
The receipts from all sources for the year
1861 were as follows:

Taxes collected from Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1861.	\$10,326,83
Received from Treasury of the United States for payment of public lands, and fund of sale of public lands.	3,463,67
Received from Treasury of the United States, payment of expenses of San- ctuary expedition.	1,111,77
Received from Auditor of the United States in payment of loans of United States prisoners in penitentiary.	265,84
Received from a Friend, A. W. Co.	95,40
Refunded by banks.	665,78
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1861.	101,322,50
Total receipts for the year 1861.	\$106,462,98
Total disbursements.	\$101,322,50

Leaving a balance in Treasury of
\$4,140,48.

These receipts have been reduced last
year from five to four millions on the dollar,
the receipts from this source, though greater
than last year in proportion to the tax
levied, are less in the actual amount real-
ized.

MILITARY EXPENSES.

To avoid the expense of an extra
session of the Legislature, which did not
seem to be imperatively called for, by the
nature of the exigency, in order to meet the
expenditures made necessary for mili-
tary purposes, I directed the Treasurer to ad-
vance the sum required from his private
funds, which he generously and patriotic-
ally consented to do.

The expenditures thus made are as follows:

Paid Minnesota Volunteer Company,	\$98,80
For printing of State General's orders in the name of the State.	285,61
For collecting and tranporting arms,	115,51
For the freight of men and stores advanced to the Minnesota Contingent Fund,	1,441,40
Advanced to Governor's contingent fund,	504,23
Paid account of A. Stens.	22,44
Total a total expenditure for military purposes.	\$3,879,91

In addition to this the Treasurer has ad-
vanced \$750 to cover a deficiency in the
appropriation for interest on the eight per
cent bonds, making in all a sum due that
of \$3,939,61. It is earnestly recom-
mended that the Legislature promptly reimburse
the amount advanced to this amount which
chaged against the Treasury will have a
balance on hand of \$359,81.

In addition to the amount already paid by
the Treasurer on account of military ex-
penses, there are further accounts on the
same hand still pending, amounting to
some four or five thousand dollars, arising
from the want of funds to meet the
expenses of the campaign, and with the
direction of affairs at home to en-
sure every necessary expenditure; to im-
prove every resource and husband every
element of strength which will enable us to
fire the most effectual support to our limited
means will permit to the national cause.

All properly local objects of legislation
sink into insignificance beneath the shadow of
this stupendous national calamity. The
political and social fabric of the Federal
Government, indeed, the institutions
and the destiny of every State.

The Constitution, under which the young-
est and poorest is the peer of the oldest
and wealthiest member of the Confederacy, imposes
equally obligations upon all. While
our brave regiments rank among the foremost
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it is the duty of every one to stand by
the direction of affairs at home to en-
sure every unnecessary expenditure; to im-
prove every resource and husband every
element of strength which will enable us to
fire the most effectual support to our limited
means will permit to the national cause.

While this unprecedented condition of
chaos and strife, and of the failure of the
Union Government, impels the institutions
and the soul of the people to a
most strenuous and energetic exertion,
the expenditure of the State Government
is now about one-third of what it was in 1855.

REVENUE IN STATE PRINTING.

Executive Department,	1,560	1561
Judicial Department,	1,000	1,000
Legislative Department,	87,806	87,806
Prize-	14,120	13,983
Prize Fund,	1,000	1,000
Normal School,	2,000	1,915
Total which may be added ex- penses due to difference of the previous year amounting to	\$5,369	\$5,000
making the total expenditures on account of the State Government during eleven months of 1861.	\$24,758	\$24,561
Total which may be added ex- penses due to difference of the previous year amounting to	\$4,246	\$4,246
Making the total expenditures on account of the State Government during eleven months of 1861.	\$24,758	\$24,561

Two or three thousand dollars will cover the
expenditures chargeable to the remaining
month, so that notwithstanding the
increased scope and efficiency of the
governmental machinery by the creation of the
new State, we may be enabled to discharge
our obligations to the country in a
more expeditious manner.

The ordinary expenses of the State Gov-
ernment for 1861, as I directed, to be
increased by the amount of the old float-
ing debt, and absorbed in the redemption of the
old floating debt, compare with the like expenses
of 1860 as follows:

Executive Department,	1,560	1561
Judicial Department,	1,000	1,000
Legislative Department,	87,806	87,806
Prize-	14,120	13,983
Prize Fund,	1,000	1,000
Normal School,	2,000	1,915
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Prize-	14,120	13,983
Prize Fund,	1,000	1,000
Normal School,	2,000	1,915
Repairs of Capitol,	1,000	1,000
Total.	\$75,850	\$75,850

It is estimated the interest on the State
loan, due July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863,
amounting to 26,500,

as the estimated revenue of the cur-
rent fiscal year.

To provide for this, the four mill tax of 1861,
now due, amounting to 26,000, in
addition to the grand total of 1860, due Dec. 1st, 62,000
previously years. 174,000

26,500

Total \$92,500.

We have a grand total of

as the estimated revenue of the cur-
rent fiscal year.

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addition to the grand total of 1860, due Dec. 1st, 62,000
previously years. 174,000

26,500

Total \$92,500.

For the nature of things in a sparsely
settled country like ours, the amount of
taxes will continue for some years to be dis-
proportionately large; but with the steady in-
crease of the settlement and wealth of the
State, it will eventually cease to present
these annually recurring dispropor-
tions.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

Taxes collected from Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec.
1, 1861.

Received from Treasury of the United
States for payment of public lands, and
fund of sale of public lands.

Received from Treasury of the United
States, payment of expenses of San-
ctuary expedition.

Received from Auditor of the United
States in payment of loans of United
States prisoners in penitentiary.

Refunded by banks.

Balance in Treasury January 1, 1861.

Total receipts for the year 1861.

Total disbursements.

Leaving a balance in Treasury of

44,745.47

These receipts have been reduced last
year from five to four millions on the dollar,
the receipts from this source, though greater
than last year in proportion to the tax
levied, are less in the actual amount real-
ized.

THE POLICY OF ECONOMY EXPLAINED.

It is clearly our policy then to persevere in
an economical administration of our
finances, cutting off every useless expendi-
ture when exposed, and only making
such new ones as are indispens-
able, and a short time with the rapid increase
of population and wealth and the conse-
quent expansion of the basis of taxation
we shall float into the condition of a State
free from all debt, and the burdens of
the people will be so reduced as to be scarcely
perceptible.

The extraordinary which the war
has imposed on the Federal Government
is to furnish another and urgent expen-
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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862

prisories will be needed. The necessity of preserving the small collection of books we now possess from spoliation, gives an evident emphasis to the suggestion of the Librarian for a modification of the law of last session in reference to the Library.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

As a measure of retrenchment, made necessary by the circumstances of the times, I recommend that we make an annual appropriation to the Historical Society of Minnesota for a modification of the law of last session in reference to the Library.

LAND GRANT RAILROADS.

By several acts of the last session, certain companies or corporations, with the consent of the Legislature, were granted to the Minnesota and Pacific, the Cedar Valley, the Transit and the Southern Minnesota Railroads. And for this purpose they were to be invested, as construction advanced, with all the lands, properties and franchises to which the State had previously become entitled, by forfeiture and purchase, and to be loaned to the State, and it was required to deposit with the Governor the sum of ten thousand dollars as a guarantee of good faith, to be forfeited in case of non-fulfillment of their obligations. These measures have resulted in no advance of these desirable improvements, and the ownership of all remains in the State. The broad and level prairie was effectively supplied with all enterprises of this nature, and it is therefore not surprising that the construction of these roads was not even attempted, except in the case of the Minnesota and Pacific. In this case the Company paid the State Treasurer the amount of legal costs, and the proceeds of the sale of the State bonds, the proceeds and sale of the land, and deposited with the Governor on the 23d of June, thirteen Ohio Union Loan Bonds, amounting in the aggregate at 90 cents to \$7,200, and three State of Minnesota Interest Warrants of one thousand dollars each. This sum so deposited, added to the fourth section of the act to facilitate the construction of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad, has been absolutely forfeited to the State, in consequence of the failure of said Company to construct the said road from St. Paul to St. Anthony, on or before the 1st of January, 1862.

Whether, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the State should be compelled to take the property with you to determine, and in that case it will be your duty to direct how and by whom these stocks shall be disposed of for the benefit of the State.

As there is no ability on the part of the State to construct roads, in view of the fact that the ground will be entirely lost in a few years unless the work is prosecuted, I can see no objection to a substantial re-enactment of the Legislation of last winter in the case of each road, giving to parties who may be willing to undertake their construction, the opportunity for another year to do so, upon a deposit before a pecuniary guarantee of their security. In this connection I would repeat the suggestion made in my annual message of 1861.

"In any legislation regarding the transfer of our Railroad lands, I desire your attention to be directed to the claims of certain individuals, who prior to the war, were by the late Companies, whose rights have reverted to the State from their inability to pay for their claims at the recent land sales. The enforcement of our strictly legal rights in the premises will work great hardship to a worthy and industrious class of citizens, and sally the honor of the State, in case of flagrant injustice. You should therefore extend to them every protection compatible with the interests of the State."

While there is not much to encourage the hope that at the present time anything considerable will be attempted towards the construction of these roads, which all admit and desire to be done, the time is not far distant when the ground will be entirely lost in a few years unless the work is prosecuted. I can see no objection to a substantial re-enactment of the Legislation of last winter in the case of each road, giving to parties who may be willing to undertake their construction, the opportunity for another year to do so, upon a deposit before a pecuniary guarantee of their security. In this connection I would repeat the suggestion made in my annual message of 1861.

"IN INDIAN RELATIONS."

The Indians within our borders, the Dakotas, Chippewas and Winnebagos, a people whose history and destiny can never be without interest to those who have succeeded to their ancient homes in the broad plains and forests of Minnesota, have given us, during the past year, no more than the ordinary annual increase. I am sorry to understand that the Sioux, who under the impression that the time of the Southwest Indians had been passed against the Government, the tribes of the Northwest might be more or less disaffected; but so far as I have been able to discover they have preserved an unabated loyalty to the Government.

Our southwestern counties have indeed been the scenes of considerable vexation by robbing and predatory bands of Sioux, not affected, however, by political causes, but by the ordinary motives that actuate parties of these tribes. Arms and blankets were furnished the Indians in Jackson county, who, no doubt, recollecting the sad affair at Spirit Lake in 1857, had their apprehensions of a similar disturbance allayed by the arrival of their agent, Captain Sioux. Subsequently, at my request, Captain Western of the Second Minnesota Volunteers, repaired with his company to that part of the country, and remained there some weeks. No Indians were discovered, and so far, nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of that portion of the frontier.

TRROUBLE WITH CHIPPEWAS.

The Chippewas of Red Lake and Peninsula have occasioned some anxiety to the Stage and Express Company, and others carrying on a trade with and trading posts in the interior of the State, on Red River. These Indians the most need of any of the bands of the North, have for years been encouraged in the expectation of a treaty with the Government, from which, in their simplicity, they doubtless anticipated immense benefits. So far, they have been disappointed, and, seeing the steamers of the Company regularly plying upon Red

River, stages carrying mails and passengers at regular intervals through their country, and their old trail appropriated as a habitual thoroughfare of transportation, it is not surprising that they are now in a position to demand a little of the Red River and the adjoining lands is steadily growing up against them, and that the prairies and hunting grounds of their dusky ancestors will be appropriated by the aggressive race of pale faces without making compensation thereto. At length, determined to use force or intimidation, a party of them, amounting to nearly forty thousand dollars or an interest in the profits of the boat, in default of which they threatened to destroy the boat and cargo. The persons in charge finally bought off the party with three hundred dollars worth of goods, upon the agreement, however, that some permanent arrangement should be made for the future.

The publication of the rolls of the gallant men, who for the first time in the history of Minnesota, were called upon to cross the border in defense of the common weal, is a just tribute to their valor and patriotism. The names of the men of the 4th Minnesota, who shall inhabit these broad lands, as the race of their primitive heroes. The names emblazoned there will furnish the theme of many a story, of patriotic daring and heroic adventure, in after times; and future generations will be proud to trace their lineage to these soldiers of the Union, as we are to the heroes of the Revolution.

When the infamous attack upon Fort Snelling occurred in April, 1861, I was in the city of Washington, on business connected with the State, and as there was some apprehension expressed by owners and residents that this property might be destroyed, I remitted to the State in quarter interest, to be placed under the supervision of the Government on the part of Minnesota, WHY THE STATE WAS NOT WHOLLY DEBT ON THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, AS DEMANDED BY THE PIONEERS.

NECESSITY OF A TREATY.

As this trade with British America is assuming large and rapidly augmenting proportions, while the mail and passengers destined for the posts and settlements in that immense region are now carried exclusively by this route, it has become a matter of interest to inquire whether the country should be kept free from legislation.

It concerns the dignity and honor of the Government that we should ever be able to give safe conduct to the persons and goods of British subjects through American territory, and it would be a disgrace, of national proportions, if harm should come to the life property of those engaged in this commerce from any inattention to the supposed rights of these savages.

A treaty for the purchase of their lands has become an urgent necessity, and I have no question that it may be effected upon very reasonable terms. I have addressed a representation upon this subject to the Adjutant General, to detail one of his companies, if necessary, to quarter at that place during the winter.

CARE FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

I have likewise desired the Chaplains to provide for the necessities of such of our men as may be discharged and desire to return home without the means of doing so, giving the assurance that the State will, if he would, in the meantime, furnish the necessary clothes, arms, equipments, &c., which he at once agreed to. It would, perhaps, have been more gratifying to our soldiers to have been called to our aid to defend their country, and to have been enabled to have a belligerent power conceded to an insurrection, whose leading idea is slavery, and whose success would be the bloody restoration of the slave trade not the late exploitation of English hostility and prejudice, to cover up the sins of our national misfortune and crime. Had we not reason to expect, under the circumstances, when the Republic was rent and torn by the struggle of the monster, slavery, that England, claiming to be the exemplar and friend of Humanity, would at least have interceded for us? Let us be on the other side. Not so, however. With vindictive haste the rights of a belligerent power were conceded to an insurrection, whose leading idea is slavery, and whose success would be the bloody restoration of the slave trade not the late exploitation of English hostility and prejudice, to cover up the sins of our national misfortune and crime.

MANUFACTURE OF THE WAR DEAD.

I have also, in special session, and in the embarrassed organization of our finances, it would facilitate the organization of our contingent, if he would, in the meantime, furnish the necessary clothes, arms, equipments, &c., which he at once agreed to. It would, perhaps, have been more gratifying to our soldiers to have been called to our aid to defend their country, and to have been enabled to have a belligerent power conceded to an insurrection, whose leading idea is slavery, and whose success would be the bloody restoration of the slave trade not the late exploitation of English hostility and prejudice, to cover up the sins of our national misfortune and crime.

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variations will be needed. The necessity of preserving the small collection of books we now possess from spoliation, gives an evident emphasis to the suggestion of the Librarian for a modification of the law of last session in reference to the Library.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A measure of retrenchment, made necessary by the suspension of the time, I recommend the suspension for two or three years of the act making an annual appropriation to the Historical Society of Minnesota. This Society, incorporated in 1842, is the oldest literary and scientific organization in the State, and has been fostered by a small appropriation, as scientific societies have been by Wisconsin and Iowa. The small and unremunerative labors we are indebted for the volume from omnibus of many curious and romantic incidents in the early history of this region, that will be prized by the future historian. For two or three years, the society, appreciating the funds available, will be compelled to apply the whole of its annual appropriation, but last year they incurred expense in the publication of "Major Long's canoe voyage to the Falls of St. Anthony," which was distributed to the members of the Legislature and others. I would therefore recommend that, in suspending the annual appropriation, we provide for that due to last year, to enable the Society to honestly discharge the obligations incurred by virtue of the time.

LAND GRANT BILL.

By several acts of the last session, certain parties or companies were authorized upon certain conditions to construct severally the Minnesota and Pacific, the Cedar Valley, the Transit and the Southern Minnesota Railroads. And for this purpose they were to be invested, as construction advanced, with all the powers and franchises to which the State had previously become entitled by forfeiture and purchase upon foreclosure, and they were required to deposit with the Governor the sum of ten thousand dollars as a guarantee of good faith, to be forfeited in case of a non-fulfillment of their obligations. These sums have been paid in advance of these desirable improvements, and the ownership of all remains in the State. The breaking out of the war has effectively suspended all enterprises of this nature, and it is therefore not surprising that the construction of these roads was not even attempted. The State was not even attempting to collect the sums deposited with the Governor on the part of the Minnesota.

RIVER, stages carrying mules and passengers at regular intervals through their country, and that old and unappropriated land, and the right of way of transportation, are not surprising that they are becoming apprehensive that a title to the Red River and the adjoining lands is steadily growing up against them, and that the prairies and hunting grounds of their dusky ancestors will be appropriated by the aggressive race of pale faces with whom they cannot co-exist. The stage drivers, determined to use force or intimidation, a body of them came upon the steamer North Star at Pembina, and demanded forty thousand dollars or an interest in the profits of the boat, in default of which, they threatened to destroy the boat and cargo. The persons in charge finally bought off the party with three hundred dollars worth of goods upon the agreement, however, that some permanent arrangement should be made for the future.

The boats and a large amount of valuable stocks and goods in transitu, have been lodged for the winter at Georgetown, and, as there was some apprehension expressed that this property might be destroyed, and the remote settlers in that quarter mostested, I deemed it prudent, in answer to a request from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to direct Col. Sanborn, of the 4th Volunteers, Infantry, to detail one of his companies, if necessary, to quarter at that place during the winter.

NECESSITY OF TREATY.

As this trade with British America is assuming large and rapidly increasing proportions, we have, and our neighbors destined for their posts and settlements that immense route are now carried exclusively by this route, it has become of international importance that the route should be kept free from molestation. It concerns the dignity and honor of the Government that we should ever be able to give safe conduct to the peaceful and gentle of British subjects, and American territory, as they would be a disgrace of national proportions if harm should come to the life or property of those engaged in this commerce from any inattention to the supposed rights of these savages.

A treaty for the purchase of their lands has become an urgent necessity, and it is therefore not surprising that the construction of these roads was not even attempted. The State was not even attempting to collect the sums deposited with the Governor on the part of the Minnesota.

It is to be hoped that the State Treasurer, the amount of the local costs and expenses incurred by the several Governments, at this time, to consider the interests of our remote frontier, is not to be exceeded, and that it will become as to be unnecessarily important in view of the great and abounding issues that are engaging their energies, it would be well for the Legislature to memorialize Congress on the subject, asking at least for some measures that will satisfy the Indians owning the valley of the Red River, and give them a tract of land, as a compensation for the loss of their lands.

In this case the Committee had paid the State Treasurer the amount of the local costs and expenses incurred by the several Governments, at this time, to consider the interests of our remote frontier, is not to be exceeded, and that it will become as to be unnecessarily important in view of the great and abounding issues that are engaging their energies, it would be well for the Legislature to memorialize Congress on the subject, asking at least for some measures that will satisfy the Indians owning the valley of the Red River, and give them a tract of land, as a compensation for the loss of their lands.

Whether under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the State shall retain the forfeited property, rests with you to determine; and in that case it will be your duty to direct how and by whom these stocks shall be disposed of for the benefit of the State.

As there is no ability on the part of the State to construct these roads, and in view of the fact that the great will be entirely lost in a few years unless the work is prosecuted, I can see no objection to a substantial re-enactment of the Legislation of last winter in the case of the road, and to provide, if not willing to transfer their construction, the opportunity for another year to do so, upon a deposit as before of a pecuniary guarantee of their security. In this connection I would renew the suggestion made in my annual message of 1861:

"In any legislation regarding the transfer of our frontier lands, I would recommend that they be directed to the claim of certain settlers thereon prior to their location by the late Companies, whose rights have reverted to the State from their inability to pay for them their claims at the time of their acquisition, the opportunity as before of a pecuniary guarantee of their security. In this connection I would renew the suggestion made in my annual message of 1861:

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

Op Saint Paul Press.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

NATIONAL ARMY AT ROCK ISLAND.

In the proceedings of the Senate, on the 2d, we notice that Mr. Rice presented a memorial from the citizens of St. Paul, in favor of a National Armory at Rock Island.

Governor Ramsey's Message.

We lay this important and able document before our readers this morning. It is long, but the important events of the last year, and the great responsibilities of the future, demanded an extended survey. No brief document could do justice to the history or interests of the State at this eventful epoch.

It has the characteristic clearness, and perfect intelligibility of all preceding messages, nor need we do so. It will be read by every one interested in the welfare of the State. But we cannot refrain from re-producing briefly in the words of the message itself, a few of its statements and suggestions. There are some passages and topics, that we shall take occasion to consider more fully hereafter.

The principles of retrenchment, economy, and honesty infused into our public affairs during the last two years by the Republican Administration, that now succeeds to another term of office, have borne their legitimate fruit in a still further reduction of State expense during the last year, even as compared with the wonderful results of the first year of Gov. Ramsey's official term.

Notwithstanding the unexpected expenses connected with Military affairs, and the creation of new departments, the total expenses for 1861, to December 1st, were but \$74,758.97; against \$95,269.98 in 1860. The balance of the message.

Two or three thousand dollars will cover the expenditures chargeable to the remaining month, so that notwithstanding the increased scope and efficiency of the governmental machine, the total expenses of the State Land and Statistical Bureau, a saving of about \$22,000, and the cost of the State Government, a sum about one-third of what it was in 1858.

In no direction are the fruits of the policy of retrenchment more conspicuously seen than in the amount of money saved in the payment of one-seventh of the sum expended for that purpose in 1858; when, indeed, the necessary funds largely exceeded the whole present cost of the State Government.

The following passage alludes to a fact of which every Minnesotan will cherish a proud remembrance, and vindicates most completely the prudence and wisdom of the Governor, and his fidelity to principles of enlightened economy.

When the informed statesman from Sumner, in April, 1861, was in the city of Washington, he was connected with the State, and at once called upon the Secretary of War, in company with two of our fellow citizens, Mr. George S. Beach, and Mr. Thomas, to have their names added to those of the thousand men to the Government on the part of Minnesota.

I am sorry to know, that this was the first order of troops made to the President, I explained to the Secretary that our State would not meet in January, 1862, unless called in special session, and that the harassed condition of our finances, it would facilitate the organization of our contingents, if we were to meet in January. The Secretary, however, said, "It would perhaps, have been more gratifying to you, to have the State had a larger share in the organization and distribution, to have advanced the sum required for this purpose, but it is the uniform practice of the general Government, to make the expenses of the troops called into the service, such tenders of pecuniary aid are merely in the nature of temporary loans, to be repaid before the end of the year." The Treasury Department, however, had not been raised by the issue of bonds, or otherwise, in any amount, and have since been partially, or wholly, repaid. For the timely and thus given to the depleted Treasury, we are all deeply grateful, and the thanks of our countrymen everywhere.

But it would have been folly for a State like ours, with a large treasury, to have entered the ranks of the Northern Confederacy. If the Legislature had been convened in extra session for this purpose, the required sum could not have been raised by the issue of bonds, or otherwise, in any amount, and have since been partially, or wholly, repaid. For the timely and thus given to the depleted Treasury, we are all deeply grateful, and the thanks of our countrymen everywhere.

I hope so long as the sacred truth of caring for the interests of the people is confined to my hands, shall never be guilty of adding to their distresses for the mere *esprit de corps*.

Upon the subject of Railroads, after stating the facts connected therewith, the following is suggested as to what should be done:

As there is no ability on the part of the State, with a large treasury, and in view of the fact that the great will be continuing for several years unless the work is prosecuted, I can see no objection to a substantial re-enactment of the law of 1858, so far as the State is concerned, to each road, giving to parties who may be willing to undertake their construction, the opportunity for another year to do so, upon a deposit to the State of a pecuniary guarantee of their sincerity.

In regard to the brave men contributed by Minnesota for the crushing of the rebellion, and what Minnesota expects of those charged with the conduct of the war, Governor Ramsey says:

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government required a thousand men, as our full contribution of troops for the War. The State has responded to the call by the muster and array of about five times that number. Those in the three regiments have been raised from their self-sacrificed and noble mission of founding and developing a great State.

Men have given them for her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we do not yet know, and in view of the many contingencies, arising from its execution, we freely make this sacrifice, as we hope to make all others which may be required.

All that we have done, and all that our representatives will ask in return, is, that the awful form of the Constitution shall now be revised, so as to give the slaves their fathers against the merciful hand of treason at home, and against any Government on earth which shall take advantage of the condition of our slaves to cover their acts at our National honor and existence. I trust that the importance of our people will be recognized by a sufficient number. National pride as will bring this rebellion to a speedy conclusion and vindicate the dignity of the Government before the nations of the world.

Of the Rebellion and the duty of availing ourselves of every means of speedily

ending it, letting slavery take care of itself, we have the following extracts:

Even after the greatest misfortune, the loyal States from the habits and pursuits of peace to those of war, the public mind has become so warlike and regardless, and so insatiable so warlike and regardless, and so

become a formidable rebellion. It has required six months to array an army for the vindication of our rights, and the rebellion of the South has been essential to bring the American people to the stand and unprejudiced in the cause of their demands. It has required, that the laws of war will justify against foreign foes, and all that the first law of nature warrants to the subjugation of disloyal rebels, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of the infamous rebellion.

Of the treatment which our country has received from England, the indignant language of our people are fittingly expressed:

On one subject only we have been conscious of having been injured, and that is in our negotiations with the English, on both continents, who speak the English tongue. On the subject of slavery, itself indicated upon the Western world, the English have admitted the full extent of our national misfortune and crime. Had we not resented the English treatment of us, the Republic was rent and torn by the struggles of the master, slavery, that England, claiming to be the example, and itself an English colony, would have been the last to have the horrors of the parable and passed by on the other side. Not so, however. With indecent haste, the English have admitted the cause of all our troubles, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of the infamous rebellion.

The general verdict is that Lovelace had the better of us in his antagonism to the documents of the Senate. The English, however, show a divided opinion among them, part preferring to have the Union destroyed rather than slavery, and part holding the opposite ground; Mr. Wickliffe in the former category, and Mr. Mallory in the latter. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, has completely gone to the pro-slavery side.

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The Saint Paul Press.



ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

The Governor's Message

TO THE

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The representatives of one of the young-est States of the American Union, you are assembled at the most eventful, and perhaps most critical period of American history, to take your share, not without its importance or influence, in the grave responsibilities which the National peril imposes upon the authorities of every State.

Since I last had the honor to address you from this place, successive threats regarded as inevitable, threat of a general dismembering of the Union, in its most important and too monstrous in its sins, for serious persistence, has developed into the most gigantic rebellion of modern times. Eleven

States have renounced the authority of the Federal Constitution; and more than a million of our fellow citizens, then half a million of the most patriotic, their life now arrayed in arms, against this nearly equal host of the rebels. We are, by land and sea, along three thousand miles of American territory, and we stand upon the brink of events that may decide the fate of the Republic and of the human race on this and every other continent.

All public local objects of legislation stand in suspense, with the shadow of this stupendous national crisis.

The peril which menaces the fabric of the Federal Government, involves the institutions and the destiny of every State.

The Constitution, under which the youngest and poorest is the peer of the oldest and wealthiest member of the Confederacy, our brave regiments can stand upon. While

the most of the country's defenders in the field should be the same of those entrusted with the direction of affairs at home to entail every unnecessary expenditure; to improve every resource and husband every element of strength which will enable us to give the most effectual support to our limited forces.

While this unprecedented state of affairs will invest your deliberations with unusual importance, the law, as well as the necessities, of a tax-burdened community, necessarily place a limit to your session, and will suggest to you the expediency of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the great questions growing out of the present emergency. It will be most happy to cooperate with you in the speediest disposition of the business of the session, and feel assured that I may rely upon your best counsels in the discharge of the important and often delicate duties which devolve upon the Executive in these peculiar difficult times.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE STATE.

We have cause to felicitate ourselves that, in spite of the still visible effects of the financial prostration of 1857, and the enormous powers of the banks, the financial resources of the nation, the State of Minnesota has continued her onward progress in population, wealth, agriculture, and in nearly every department of industry and social improvement.

It is scarcely less indicative of the elastic energy of our people, that it is reported that the loyalty, that having made the first tender of their arms at the battle of Sumter, in April last, our State was among the first which furnished their full quota of

of the General Government, and the amount of

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THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The annual report of the Auditor, Treas-

urer, Superintendent of Schools, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissioner of Statistics, Librarian, War and Hospital Commissioners, the State Prison, Deaf and Dumb State University, and Registrar of the State Land Board, are now transmitted.

Next, to the simplicity, scope and thoroughness of the departmental organization, no feature engrained by recent legislation upon our State Government is more important, in its practical bearings, than the complete and systematic exposition of the law, which is added from year to year, in this year, in the annual reports constituting a compact body of public documents readily accessible to the whole people. These reports which will be laid before you, according to law in a printed form, not only contain a valuable mass of descriptive and progressive statistics of great popular utility, as a record of our financial, civil, and social history; but are replete with information indispensable to the Legislature for the intelligent discharge of its duties. They will furnish, too, abundant evidence of the industry and fidelity with which the officers from whom they emanate have discharged their duties.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The report of the Treasurer gives an en-

courageing view of the finances of the State.

This report, it will be seen, covers a period of eleven months, from January 1 to December 1, owing to a change made in the fiscal year by the last Legislature.

The receipts from all sources for the year 1861 were as follows:

Taxes collected from Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1861, from the Treasurer of the United States on account of five per cent. fine of sale of public lands.	\$100,158 55
Refund from the United States on payment of expenses of State	8,468 67
Refund from the United States on payment of expenses of State	1,111 77
Refund from the United States on payment of board of United States for the year 1861.	255 84
Refund by Minn. & Pacific R. R. Co.	668 09
Refund by banks	37 45
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1861.	25 44
Total receipts for the year 1861.	\$101,783 56

Losses to the Treasury of

Total disbursements

Total balance

Total of the Treasury of

Total of the

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

NOTES OF ADVERTISING.

ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

THE LINES TO THE SPACES AND SPACES INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES MAKE A TOTAL FIFTEEN.

ONE DOLLAR.

ONE DOLLAR.</

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II

The Saint Paul Press.
ST. PAUL SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

NUMBER 9.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.
In the Senate yesterday the principal business was the announcement of the Standing Committees by the President. Rules for the government of the Senate during the session were adopted previous to the announcement of the committees.

Judge Cleveland offered resolutions of the right stamp upon the confederation question, which lie over for future consideration.

In the House, a partial report of the committee on rules was made and adopted.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday at ten o'clock.

COMPETITION BETWEEN THE PRESS AND PIONEER—HOW THE LATTER SECURES CONTRACTS.

The Pioneer of yesterday called attention to the fact that the publication of the letter had been awarded to that paper, and claimed it as evidence that the Pioneer's legitimate circulation was greater than the Press. We have in another article challenged the correctness of the Pioneer's claim, and proposed a test which will settle that question.

We now propose to show the reasons why it is quite useless to think of competing with Earle S. Goodrich for anything in the way of printing contracts.

In May last the city printing was offered to the lowest bidder. In the usual way, notice was given that bids would be received until twelve o'clock on a certain day.

The proposal of the Press office was duly made out and taken to the City Clerk's office between the hours of eleven and twelve, and there delivered under seal. In reply to an inquiry, the City Clerk informed Mr. Wheeler that no other bid had been handed in. This was a little surprising, and Mr. Wheeler, apprehending something was wrong, and that possibly some means would be used to ascertain the terms of our bid, thought it prudent to wait in the City Clerk's office until the expiration of the hour for receiving proposals. He did wait until twelve o'clock, and nearly or quite until one o'clock; and feeling satisfied, of course, that the law could not be complied with by any other party who should be present, he was about to leave, when the Pass was but three months old, we ascertained upon what we supposed to be reliable information that even at that time the Pass was but three months old—it had not attained a circulation equal to that of the Pioneer.

In the House the two chief officers—Speaker Benson and Chief Clerk Blakeley—held the same positions the last session, and it was a high and worthy record to both, that they were re-elected without opposition in caucus, and re-elected in the House by perfectly unanimous votes.

These concurrent circumstances make their election a honor and of more than ordinary significance.

In Speaker Benson's case it is the first time in the history of the Legislature that the same person has been elected twice in our succession of officers.

In our knowledge of the Legislature of Minnesota—beginning with the first—we have not known Mr. Benson's superior as a printing officer. But two or three that now occur to us as his equals, J. W. Farber, John D. Ludden and Dr. David Day were all good printing officers; no one of them, all things considered superior to Mr. Benson.

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Jay Knox, Assistant Clerk, is a new man to the Legislature. He is a gentleman in the highest meaning of the term, and evidently well qualified for the responsible and laborious office.

Levi Notting, Sergeant at Arms of the House, is one of the Old Guard—Republican from the beginning. A man that we honor for his purity, consistency and firmness of his principles. He was Sergeant at Arms of the Senate two years ago, and is therefore familiar with the duties of his position.

Mr. Ephraim McMurrin, of Fillmore county, Enrolling Clerk, D. B. Johnson, of Mower County, Engrossing Clerk and Mr. Wm. Reid, of Mankato, Fireman, are new men to the Legislature. They come fully endorsed by the delegations of their respective localities and will prove undoubtedly good officers.

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Secretary Driscoll was a member of the last House, in which he was deservedly popular. He is a brother Elmer, and of course a gentleman and a scholar—we will not add the additional descriptive phrase, that indicates the perfect character of the Southwest—a good judge of whiskey—it would not be applicable. Mr. Driscoll is well qualified for his position.

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With this experience, we are driven to the inevitable conclusion that it is utterly impossible to secure fair dealing, or terms that are anywhere near equal, in competing with the Pioneer for public contracts. When that office, under the forms of public bidding, gets contracts under which they demand and receive seven fold the prices for which we offered to do the work, what other conclusion can be arrived at?

With the record of Earle S. Goodrich before us, showing enormous swindles, perpetrated by him upon the public treasury of the State, the same being sworn to as just, we should as soon think of competing for the Post Office list, or any other letting to a public office giving him full swing to manufacture, as of old, Oottertail and Pembina election returns. We respectfully decline entering the lists with any such com-

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It is a fact of importance to advertisers, who are interested in having their notices reach the greatest number of readers.

We pronounce the above, so far as it claims a larger general circulation for the Pioneer, than the Press, unqualifiedly false, and challenge a comparison of the circulations of our respective Editios; as well as the total circulation of the Press with that of the Pioneer to be ascertained by any correct data or proof that may be agreed upon, and mutually satisfactory to the clerks of our respective offices.

When the Pass was but three months old, we ascertained upon what we supposed to be reliable information that even at that time the Pass was the largest.

In the House the two chief officers—Speaker Benson and Chief Clerk Blakeley—held the same positions the last session, and it was a high and worthy record to both, that they were re-elected without opposition in caucus, and re-elected in the House by perfectly unanimous votes.

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SENATOR CLEVELAND'S RESOLUTIONS.
Our readers will see with gratification the prompt introduction in the Senate of resolutions in regard to the conduct of the war, having the true ring. There is no ballyhoo in the coins which Senator Cleveland proposes to stamp with the authority of the Legislature of Minnesota.

THE NEW MICHIGAN SENATOR.

It is a source of general satisfaction throughout the Northwest that the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Gov. Brigham, has been filled by the election of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, a leading member of the Detroit bar, a gentleman of large abilities, and an accomplished scholar.

He was a leading spirit in the Whig party, and represented it in Congress in 1840. He has also been a member of the State Legislature, twice.

Attorney General of the State, and has occupied in every respect a commanding position.

He is a clear thinker, an earnest worker, and has strong convictions on the anti-slavery question, with powers as a speaker that will constitute him a valuable addition to the Senate, a distinction he has fairly earned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. C. Whitney.

K. KEMPFER, of Brown, offered a resolution providing for the publication of the Governor's message in the several languages, the total number amounting to four thousand copies, but it was defeated by a vote of 10, 24s.

Similar resolutions were offered, but after a conference a variation of amendments proposed there, the original resolution was referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Kennedy, Rohr, Thaxter, Sheard and Aiken, who were appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate.

Mr. CORNELL, from the committee on Standing Orders, moved a partial report which was adopted by the House.

Mr. CORNELL, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to the service of process in Justices' Court.

On motion, the House adjourned until ten o'clock Monday morning.

FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Jan. 7.

The gaudy Essex, Lexington and Tyler, with two tug-boats, went down the river from that point North has been entirely destroyed, even the rails being taken away.

The turnpike has been obstructed by fallen trees. The rebels are endeavoring to destroy Union men, including Green.

He says the river is impassable to Johnsbury, Kentucky, it is splendidly defended by gunboats.

Chains and torpedoes obstruct the river, and he thinks it is an utter impossibility for gunboats to live in the water at that point.

Gen. Zollicoffer has thrown three regiments of rebels into Jimtown to keep the rear open and guard.

Mr. Schmidt, fireman, is a worthy German of this city.

Rev. A. S. Fisk, Chaplain of the Senate, held the same office in the House last winter.

We have already spoken of him as the fearless advocate of principles opposed to human slavery, and his election, is not only the choice of an earnest Christian preacher, but something of a rebuke to his pro-slavery enemies.

Altogether, the Legislature has been judicious and fortunate in its selection of officers, giving a happy augury of effective labor for the good of the State and the Nation.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



Forever free that in God we trust.
Wherever the law but fails before us,
With Freedom's self beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner shall go far!

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

—Where there is no slavery, there is no rebellion. This is a good fact to bear in mind. —The total indebtedness of the people of the insurrectionary to the loyal States, which has been repudiated by our Southern brethren, is estimated at three hundred millions of dollars.

—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Dec. 25, says it has little hope from the Confederate Congress now in session, because it is "composed, for the most part, of men who learned their lessons in the school of the late United States."

—The removal of Union prisoners from Charleston, South Carolina, to Columbia indicates fears that the city of Charleston will speedily fall into the hands of our troops. It is to be hoped that those fears are well founded.

—The Louisville *Journal* says General Beauregard was at Bowring's, in the State, last week. The General *Telegraph* is also there.

—It is well understood at Washington (we have it on *unauthorized* authority,) that the surrender of Mason and Slidell settles all controversy between us and England, that France will not countenance England in making any further demand on this country, if any should be made.—Chicago *Journal*.

—Daniel S. Dickinson was not far out of the way when he told a client, who tremblingly asked him in a case of importance, how he thought the jury would "bring in." "My friend" said the virtuous Dan, "don't ask me; if there's any one thing uncertain to God himself, it is what the verdict of a petit jury will be."

—A Memphis paper says that General Price is "very indulgent to his men." No doubt of it. They want to steal, and he lets 'em.

—The Canada Grand Trunk railroad is owned by British capitalists. With all adjuncts and tributaries, it is 2,093 miles long. Its two principal termini are Portland on the Atlantic ocean, and Sarnia at the foot of Lake Huron. This road cost \$1,000,000. It is mainly dependent for its value, present and prospective, on United States connections, and permission to carry merchandise through our territory in bond.

—It was undeterred in England that her majesty, Queen Victoria, whom much reveres, with the United States, and even went so far as to give the first dispatch to Lord Lyons, as originally framed, modified into a more pacific form.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

—It is said that rebel agents have appeared in Central and South America, endeavoring to propagate their doctrines, and gain a favorable hearing for the succeeded States.

—The Charleston fire swept over a space a quarter of a mile in width and a mile in length of the most populous part of the city.

—Three flower vases of fine Sevres porcelain sold in Paris recently for \$80,000.

—He is a contemptible fellow that sneaks life on tip-toe, with his ears at the key hole of everybody's business.

—The New York Post in an article on the work before Congress, says:

"The main thing which Congress has to do is to have a trial for the prosecution of the war. This can be done especially in only two ways—first, by cutting down the various expenditures of the Government, and, secondly, by taxing the people and meeting out of it."

—The London Post's correspondent says:

"Neither the French nor Russian Government have done any thing to assist us, and we have to depend on England and America. Although some journals have stated quite the contrary, France accords her moral support to England as far as the maritime question is concerned, and France is the only nation that has given us the right to the coast of the Atlantic."

—The Boston *Transcript*, of Thursday afternoon, has the following paragraph:

"The *Advertiser*—Some of the New York relatives of John Slidell are now Boston to meet him before his embarkation for Europe. He had an interview with his brother yesterday."

—It will be recollect that under the Buchanan Administration a stringent law was passed by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, "for the protection of slave property." Some of its provisions were of the most revolting character, the penalties being death. The recent Message of Governor Connelly, the new Territorial Executive, recommended the repeal of the law, and the Legislature acted promptly on his suggestion, and almost unanimously. A bill for the repeal of the slave law was immediately passed by both branches, and by the vote of every member of the Legislature, except one! New Mexico is free.

—Stupid people may eat, but shouldn't talk. Their mouths will do well enough of banks of deposit, but not of issue.

—By the Canadian census of this year, the relative strength of the Canadas and States bordering on them is as follows:

Canada, East, bordering on New England 1,000,000
Canada, West, the New York and Michigan borders 1,885,222

Total 2,885,888
The State in proximity to the Canada line, according to the census of 1860, shows the following population:

New York 3,500,000
Massachusetts 700,000
Maine 610,000
New Hampshire 320,000
Vermont 120,000

The number between the ages of eight and forty-five in Canada is 470,000; in the States, on the border, 1,183,000—or nearly three to one.

—The Port Royal correspondent of the New York *World*, writing on the 28th of December, says:

"It is estimated that at least \$3,000,000 worth of cotton has been secured and taken care of, and the negroes are very busily employed in picking, baling, and shipping more."

The negroes are hired to pick the cotton, and an account is kept, showing the quantity taken from each plantation, so that hereafter if any owner can prove his loyalty to the United States, he will be paid for his cotton. The interest taken by the contractors is thus described:

"The negroes manifest the greatest interest in collecting all the cotton they can, a new ever dulling well, and we suppose that is the reason one can see the pecuniary reason for getting cotton for the 'Yankees.' Many times they have had a hard night, and returned in triumph, demonstrating their exultation by extravagant gestures, songs, and dances, and, yip, and rapid successive elevations of head."

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

To the Saint Paul Press.

NOTES OF ADVERTISING
in the SAINT PAUL PRESS.

THE LINES TO A QUOTE, (THE WORDS ENCLOSED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE) HAVE A LEGAL FORCE.

One line, \$1.75. Each additional line, \$1.25.

Two lines, \$1.75. Each additional line, \$1.25.

Three lines, \$2.00. Each additional line, \$1.37.

Four lines, \$2.25. Each additional line, \$1.50.

Five lines, \$2.50. Each additional line, \$1.67.

Six lines, \$2.75. Each additional line, \$1.83.

Seven lines, \$3.00. Each additional line, \$1.99.

Eight lines, \$3.25. Each additional line, \$2.16.

Nine lines, \$3.50. Each additional line, \$2.33.

Ten lines, \$3.75. Each additional line, \$2.50.

Eleven lines, \$4.00. Each additional line, \$2.67.

Twelve lines, \$4.25. Each additional line, \$2.83.

Thirteen lines, \$4.50. Each additional line, \$3.00.

Fourteen lines, \$4.75. Each additional line, \$3.17.

Fifteen lines, \$5.00. Each additional line, \$3.33.

Sixteen lines, \$5.25. Each additional line, \$3.50.

Seventeen lines, \$5.50. Each additional line, \$3.67.

Eighteen lines, \$5.75. Each additional line, \$3.83.

Nineteen lines, \$6.00. Each additional line, \$4.00.

Twenty lines, \$6.25. Each additional line, \$4.17.

Twenty-one lines, \$6.50. Each additional line, \$4.33.

Twenty-two lines, \$6.75. Each additional line, \$4.50.

Twenty-three lines, \$7.00. Each additional line, \$4.67.

Twenty-four lines, \$7.25. Each additional line, \$4.83.

Twenty-five lines, \$7.50. Each additional line, \$5.00.

Twenty-six lines, \$7.75. Each additional line, \$5.17.

Twenty-seven lines, \$8.00. Each additional line, \$5.33.

Twenty-eight lines, \$8.25. Each additional line, \$5.50.

Twenty-nine lines, \$8.50. Each additional line, \$5.67.

Thirty lines, \$8.75. Each additional line, \$5.83.

Thirty-one lines, \$9.00. Each additional line, \$6.00.

Thirty-two lines, \$9.25. Each additional line, \$6.17.

Thirty-three lines, \$9.50. Each additional line, \$6.33.

Thirty-four lines, \$9.75. Each additional line, \$6.50.

Thirty-five lines, \$10.00. Each additional line, \$6.67.

Thirty-six lines, \$10.25. Each additional line, \$6.83.

Thirty-seven lines, \$10.50. Each additional line, \$7.00.

Thirty-eight lines, \$10.75. Each additional line, \$7.17.

Thirty-nine lines, \$11.00. Each additional line, \$7.33.

Forty lines, \$11.25. Each additional line, \$7.50.

Forty-one lines, \$11.50. Each additional line, \$7.67.

Forty-two lines, \$11.75. Each additional line, \$7.83.

Forty-three lines, \$12.00. Each additional line, \$8.00.

Forty-four lines, \$12.25. Each additional line, \$8.17.

Forty-five lines, \$12.50. Each additional line, \$8.33.

Forty-six lines, \$12.75. Each additional line, \$8.50.

Forty-seven lines, \$13.00. Each additional line, \$8.67.

Forty-eight lines, \$13.25. Each additional line, \$8.83.

Forty-nine lines, \$13.50. Each additional line, \$9.00.

Fifty lines, \$13.75. Each additional line, \$9.17.

Fifty-one lines, \$14.00. Each additional line, \$9.33.

Fifty-two lines, \$14.25. Each additional line, \$9.50.

Fifty-three lines, \$14.50. Each additional line, \$9.67.

Fifty-four lines, \$14.75. Each additional line, \$9.83.

Fifty-five lines, \$15.00. Each additional line, \$10.00.

Fifty-six lines, \$15.25. Each additional line, \$10.17.

Fifty-seven lines, \$15.50. Each additional line, \$10.33.

Fifty-eight lines, \$15.75. Each additional line, \$10.50.

Fifty-nine lines, \$16.00. Each additional line, \$10.67.

Fifty lines, \$16.25. Each additional line, \$10.83.

Fifty lines, \$16.50. Each additional line, \$10.99.

Fifty lines, \$16.75. Each additional line, \$11.17.

Fifty lines, \$17.00. Each additional line, \$11.33.

Fifty lines, \$17.25. Each additional line, \$11.50.

Fifty lines, \$17.50. Each additional line, \$11.67.

Fifty lines, \$17.75. Each additional line, \$11.83.

Fifty lines, \$18.00. Each additional line, \$12.00.

Fifty lines, \$18.25. Each additional line, \$12.17.

Fifty lines, \$18.50. Each additional line, \$12.33.

Fifty lines, \$18.75. Each additional line, \$12.50.

Fifty lines, \$19.00. Each additional line, \$12.67.

Fifty lines, \$19.25. Each additional line, \$12.83.

Fifty lines, \$19.50. Each additional line, \$13.00.

Fifty lines, \$19.75. Each additional line, \$13.17.

Fifty lines, \$20.00. Each additional line, \$13.33.

Fifty lines, \$20.25. Each additional line, \$13.50.

Fifty lines, \$20.50. Each additional line, \$13.67.

Fifty lines, \$20.75. Each additional line, \$13.83.

Fifty lines, \$21.00. Each additional line, \$14.00.

Fifty lines, \$21.25. Each additional line, \$14.17.

Fifty lines, \$21.50. Each additional line, \$14.33.

Fifty lines, \$21.75. Each additional line, \$14.50.

Fifty lines, \$22.00. Each additional line, \$14.67.

Fifty lines, \$22.25. Each additional line, \$14.83.

Fifty lines, \$22.50. Each additional line, \$15.00.

Fifty lines, \$22.75. Each additional line, \$15.17.

Fifty lines, \$23.00. Each additional line, \$15.33.

Fifty lines, \$23.25. Each additional line, \$15.50.

Fifty lines, \$23.50. Each additional line, \$15.67.

Fifty lines, \$23.75. Each additional line, \$15.83.

Fifty lines, \$24.00. Each additional line, \$16.00.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
Lewis' Cheap Drug Store,
THIRD STREET.

BURBANK'S STAGE.
1861 WINTER 1862
ARRANGEMENT!

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS
AND THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

PROPRIETORS,
J. C. BURBANK & CO. JOHN L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with First Class Horse Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced Drivers, all under the control of competent Agents.

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE.

Much of the immense stock now offered for sale has been selected from the

DRY GOODS.
INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

THE GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS

IS CONTINUED AT THE
New Store
of
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

IN INGERSOLL'S BLOCK,
AND AT PRISES.

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE.

Every variety of quality, will be sold at prices to

SUIT THE TIMES.

Mailed Monday Evening from 10 to 25c per yard.

Plaid Polli de Chevres

Embroidered Pois de Chevres.

Every variety of quality, will be sold at prices to

SUIT THE TIMES.

Freight forwarded at Lowest Rates and with Dispatch.

For the Transportation of Silk Stock, this Stock offers unequalled facilities, as regards Stock, Care, Yards, Time, etc.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
EMBROIDERIES;

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS

BY THE piece or package, the

COUNTY TRADE, COUNTRY MERCHANTS

can purchase their Goods or us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We also invite the attention of the Ladies to our new

STYLES OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

WILL BE SOLD FOR

CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The Public are invited to see our Store.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Notice to Passengers.

STAGES FOR ST. ANTHONY AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Leave St. Paul, Leave St. Anthony, and Minne-

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The following supplies omissions of the telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 7.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Chandler present a petition for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Blagrove introduced that he would introduce a bill to punish frauds on the Treas.

Mr. Powell introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the Senate ought to be requested to report to the House the aggregate number of three years volunteers, and in what classes they serve, &c.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up. The question was on the amendments that the cadets should be as deficient in their studies. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the passage of the bill. He believed that it was owing to West Point Officers that the war had languished as it has. He was opposed to increasing the cadets, especially at this time.

Mr. Line of Kansas, said the greatest trouble was, he had no army board to send the supplies from those who had been born in the country. He wanted to know if the Army Officers, and their want of common sense.

Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin thought the best reformation that could be introduced was to set one promotion up from the ranks. The question came up from Point who was to be promoted.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts was ready to abandon the bill on the ground of economy. He thought we should begin to economise, and if necessary reduce all the salaries in the army, but no other ground would be valid to oppose the bill.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill in relation to the arrest of persons who claimed to be rebels or traitors by officers of the army and navy was taken up.

Mr. Sackbury of Delaware moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was disagreed to. Ayes 13; nays 23. The bill provides that no officer detaining such persons be discharged from the service.

On motion of Mr. Foster of Connecticut, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the Kansas contested seat was taken up.

Adjourned.

House.—A message was received from the President, with documents in reference to the Trent affair.

Mr. Seward, of the delegation of Ohio took occasion to express his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government in delivering up Mason and Slidell.

He remarked that in less than three months he would be at war with Great Britain or else we will tamely submit to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that the war will be fought by us.

Mr. Hatchings replied, that his colleague had before been opposed to co-operation with the South, while now he is against the delivering up of Mason and Slidell. The position of his colleague was liable to the suspicion that his belligerent attitude was one which would be adopted in the event of a war.

Mr. Wilson said, that in a sense of wrong which will give the opportunity to strike the blow of retributive justice.

The message and documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kelly of Pa., had voted thanks to Capt. Wilkes. He had thus endorsed the act, but not so well, that the South did not like it.

He did not care for war with England, and did not feel hampered by the settlement.

Let us settle our domestic difficulties and then prepare for future events. B. What have we done? Why are 600,000 men in the field? Where is the evidence of determination that we have exhibited to foreign nations? We are going on, as you are on peace principles, and during the last six months in view to prevent detection from them. This is a mere trifling.

England does not regard international law, but she has greater power. Let her hear the boom of cannon under the walls of her fort, and let her hear the shouts of those who died with the groans of the dying, then there would be no trouble as to a final war.

So long as we are acting more as policemen, to prevent the escape of those who would dig the trenches for us, so long will foreign nations depreciate our power, and to some extent elevate their pretensions and demands.

He contended that we should cut off all the resources of the rebels.

A resolution was then passed restricting the debate to the bill before the House, viz: making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, without concluding.

The House then adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Festival.

The ladies of the Second Street M. E. Church will give a Public Festival at Ingoldsby Hall on Thursday evening, 18th instant, the object being to defray expenses incurred in improvements on the Church to the amount of \$250. Friends of the Church are invited to attend. Tickets 50 cents—75¢ at Palms' Book Store, Ingoldsby, Gooch, Little, and the door.

Jan. 10th.

Fireman's Ball and Concert.—The Firemen's Association of this city will give a Grand Ball and Concert on Wednesday evening, 15th instant, at Ingoldsby Hall. Carriages will be in attendance. No pains will be spared on the part of this Association to make the occasion the most interesting and pleasant affair of the year.

The proceeds will be appropriated toward raising a permanent fund for the benefit of disabled Firemen, and for other charitable purposes, under the immediate control and direction of the Firemen's Association organized in this city.

Jan. 11th.

10 ACRE LOTS.

Twenty-five acres, 1/4 miles from the city limits of St. Paul, 57 acres. The same land ready for sale at \$150 for \$1000 per acre.

St. Paul, Jan. 4, 1862. HENRY MCKENY,

janitor, Dealer in Real Estate.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ELIZA FERGUSON,

Corner 6th & Wabasha Streets,

Has accommodations for new additional boarders. Terms moderate.

John A. Stees,

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Of every variety of style and pattern.

Corner 33 and Minnesota St. St. Paul,

All kinds of lumber taken in trade, &c.

NOTICE.

Ful. Upper sets of teeth on Vulcanite for TWENTY DOLLARS A SET!

Four hundred per cent. cleared that. Work done to any one can be done anywhere, or the money refunded.

D. S. HUTCHINS, dentist.

NOTICE.

The undersigned invites his fellow citizens to join him in raising a company for the Fifth Regiment.

All men will be mustered in at once, and there will be no delay in bringing this company to a complete organization.

Other hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., French's Block, Third Street St. Paul.

Dec'd 20th. WILLIAM CROOKS,

Grain Fans and Plows.

SPICES—30 BOXES PEPPER AND

SAFFRON.—Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Cream Tamar. Rabbit's Liver, &c. Co.

COOLEY TOWER & CO.

ST. PAUL—150 BOXES AND BALE

boxes saffron, &c. imported by

COOLEY TOWER & CO.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The following supplies omissions of the telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 7.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Chandler present a petition for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Blagrove introduced that he would introduce a bill to punish frauds on the Treas. &c.

Mr. Powell introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the Senate ought to be requested to report to the House the aggregate number of three years volunteers, and in what classes they serve, &c.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up. The question was on the amendments that the cadets should be as deficient in their studies. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the passage of the bill. He believed that it was owing to West Point Officers that the war had languished as it has. He was opposed to increasing the cadets, especially at this time.

Mr. Line of Kansas, said the greatest

trouble was, he had no army board to send the supplies from those who had been born in the country. He wanted to know if the Army Officers, and their want of common sense.

Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin thought the best reformation that could be introduced was to set one promotion up from the ranks.

The question came up from Point who was to be promoted.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts was ready to abandon the bill on the ground of economy.

He thought we should begin to economise, and if necessary reduce all the salaries in the army, but no other ground

would be valid to oppose the bill.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill in relation to the arrest of persons who claimed to be rebels or traitors by officers of the army and navy was taken up.

Mr. Sackbury of Delaware moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was disagreed to.

Ayes 13; nays 23. The bill provides that no officer detaining such persons be discharged from the service.

On motion of Mr. Foster of Connecticut, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the Kansas contested seat was taken up.

Adjourned.

House.—A message was received from the President, with documents in reference to the Trent affair.

Mr. Seward, of the delegation of Ohio took occasion to express his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government in delivering up Mason and Slidell.

He remarked that in less than three months he would be at war with Great Britain or else we will tamely submit to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that the war will be fought by us.

Mr. Hatchings replied, that his colleague had before been opposed to co-operation with the South, while now he is against the delivering up of Mason and Slidell. The position of his colleague was liable to the suspicion that his belligerent attitude was one which would be adopted in the event of a war.

Mr. Wilson said, that in a sense of wrong which will give the opportunity to strike the blow of retributive justice.

The message and documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kelly of Pa., had voted thanks to Capt. Wilkes. He had thus endorsed the act, but not so well, that the South did not like it.

He did not care for war with England, and did not feel hampered by the settlement.

Let us settle our domestic difficulties and then prepare for future events. B. What have we done? Why are 600,000 men in the field? Where is the evidence of determination that we have exhibited to foreign nations? We are going on, as you are on peace principles, and during the last six months in view to prevent detection from them. This is a mere trifling.

England does not regard international law, but she has greater power.

Let her hear the boom of cannon under the walls of her fort, and let her hear the shouts of those who died with the groans of the dying, then there would be no trouble as to a final war.

So long as we are acting more as policemen, to prevent the escape of those who would dig the trenches for us, so long will foreign nations depreciate our power, and to some extent elevate their pretensions and demands.

He contended that we should cut off all the resources of the rebels.

A resolution was then passed restricting the debate to the bill before the House, viz: making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, without concluding.

The House then adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.
ST. PAUL SUNDAY, JAN. 12.

The *Clintonian Gazette* is authority for the telegram which gives a humorous account of the breaking up of the rebel force in Eastern Kentucky under command of Gen. Humphry Marshall. The rebel General's proposal to Col. Garfield reminds one of Falstaff's philosophy and reasoning as much as his figure does Falstaff's proportions.

THE DUBUQUE TIMES.
We notice that the *Dubuque Times* has changed hands. On the first of January G. T. Stewart, Esq., formerly connected with a paper at Norwalk, Ohio, and recently with the *Toledo Blade*, assumed editorial management. Mr. Stewart visited Minnesota last Autumn, and thought of coming to St. Paul. He is a man of energy and ability, and we hope and expect to see the *Times* take a position worthy the chief city of Northern Iowa.

THE PIONEER SUPPORTING THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is certainly amusing to see its sporadic efforts of the *Pioneer* with the old pro-slavery habits and sympathies, trying to be *administration organ*. We will not say trying to be Republican, for that is a character so foreign to the part it has been accustomed to act that, with a consciousness of its inability to do anything like justice to the character, even in the hollow mimicry of the stage, that it does not attempt it. But to carry out the contract, by which the *quid pro quo* must be given in some shape, it erects a creature of its imagination, investing it with certain attributes, the bashfulness of its own character—just as the pagan idol-worshipper invests his god with his own human passions—which it calls the *National Administration*—as unlike the Abraham Lincoln that the great Republican party elected in 1860—surrounded with such constitutional advisers as Wm. H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Simon Cameron and Gideon Welles, all of whom in times past, the *Pioneer* was wont to denounce as the blackest of all Black Republicans—Abraham Lincoln is unlike Jehovah.

Considerations of prudence may restrain Mr. Lincoln from hastening events, the fulfillment of which he knows is only a question of time; but we can never believe that the author of the expressions "that there was an eternal antagonism between Freedom and Slavery; that the country could not endure half free and half slave; and that there could never be peace until the people rested in the belief that slavery was in process of certain extinction"—we can never believe that the author of these sentiments has become a convert to the doctrines of John C. Calhoun, or that he will prove recreant to the principles and professors that elevated him to the Presidency. We do not believe that Wm. H. Seward and Salmon P. Chase, the life-long champions of anti-slavery, will stultify themselves as members of the Cabinet, by abandoning their principles.

All this, however, by way of introducing an extract from a brave political leader in the *Pioneer* of last Wednesday, in which, after cursing its wooden god, investing it with pro-slavery attributes, and denouncing as "radicals and extremes" all men who will not fall down and worship it—quite an improvement these terms on its old epithets of *black Republican* and *Abolitionists*—it argues the question against the radicals and converts the old *Pioneer*.

The adoption of the radical policy (using the slaves to crush the rebellion) will lead to the political and social equality of utterly incongruous races. If we reason from no higher point than that of the preservation of the Union, without placing itself under obligation which it could not discharge, to do to them what their rights spring from the institutions that had been saved through their instrumentality. The slave, as a political and social equality, is but a shadow, and it is one which the political barrier between the races breaks down, will be sure soon to be taken. The *Pioneer* is right in its opinion that universal emancipation and military service must lead to political equality, and end in social equality, and that the principles of our people, and the destruction of our Government.

It will be objected that the radicals do not satisfy the apprehensions here entertained. The case of the enrollment of slaves by General Jackson and the fact that, though admitted, nothing is done in the interest of negro slaves, is a strong argument in favor of the preservation of the Union, without placing itself under obligation which it could not discharge. The negro race would not only have the desire for, but they would possess the power to enforce, political equality, and end in social equality with the rights to political and social equality with the white race. The assertion of this right, our whole political and social equality with the negro race, is the radical of the North, who are now clamorous for their universal emancipation, and their adoption into the grand army of the Union.

How pat it puts the old argument that emancipating slaves necessarily leads to amalgamation of races, the staple of pro-slavery argument for the last third of a century. Mr. Lincoln more effectually quelled this, than we ever knew it to be, by any other man, when he said that "he never was able to appreciate the force of the logic that because he didn't want a

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1862.

NUMBER 10.

negro for a slave, that necessarily he did want her for a wife."

The above extract needs no comment from us. It contains within itself its own refutation. It is curious, however, how the argument that accepting the assistance of the slaves to crush the rebellion would lead to social equality &c., is sustained by the admission that the slaves are capable of asserting their political rights. This shows hopeful progress in the *Pioneer*, and of itself dissipates the old doctrine by which alone slavery has been defended—that the negro is brother to the Ape.

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mistaken in supposing that the Legislature came together at this session for the express purpose of taking up the case of the Goodrich's into consideration, and that the message which he assumes to have been framed for his special benefit was really addressed to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives upon public business—that Mr. Goodrich is not after all a master of such public importance as to have claimed the special notice of the Executive—and that, in construing the passes quoted as a personal attack upon him, in all probability his vanity merely translated the suggestions of an accusing conscience.

Some more serious trials in the clothing department, the Board of Survey are now examining. They find blue material and bad workmanship. A clothing bureau will be recommended to Congress, comprising a store at Washington, with branches at Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Meigs has more to do than is possible for one man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIRL WANTED.

A good girl, that understands doing general house work, can find steady employment and good pay by applying at this office.

BOYS NEEDED.

Cheerful boys, for Cash, or in exchange for a Fresh Stock of Groceries, &c.

SMALL HOUSE & LOT.

Between Eighth and Ninth streets, St. Paul, property. Also 80 acres of good land and fine timber from town. Adress P. O. Box 1220.

Public Festival.

The Ladies of the Jackson Street M. E. Church will give a public festival on Wednesday evening, to defray the expenses of the Legation of the State of \$300. This sum was also appropriated during the arrangement of the Terrible printing, sums amounting to \$125, making a total appropriation by the single Legislature of \$325 of \$350.

10 ACRE LOTS.

Three 10 Acre Lots, 1½ miles from the city limits to St. Paul, \$17 per acre. The same land sold readily for \$100 per acre.

St. Paul, Jan. 4, 1862.

HENRY MCKENNY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ELIZA FERGUSON,
Corner 4th & Washington Sts.,
accommodations for a few additional boarders.
T. H. MCKEE.

GEO. E. SCHUYLER,
CORNER JACKSON AND FOURTH STREETS,
GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS

LAIRAGE OF FURS OR THE SEAS.

In the multiplicity of other business, we neglected to notice the extensive sale of furs offered by Louis Roberts, which took place one day last week. Mr. R. gave notice that he would accept sealed proposals and sell to the highest bidder. The fortunate, or unfortunate competitor, (as the case may be) was Henry Bentley. His competitor was Dr. Stevens & Rider, Mr. Ullman, John S. Prince, and others. The lot comprised 3,000 rats, 2,000 mink, 332 red fox, 107 otter, besides fisher, coon, lynx, and other varieties. The price of Mr. R. 's trading post at Big Stone Lake, Yellow Medicine, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

As might have been expected, the appointment of the *Times* as one of the papers to do the Federal Printing in Minnesota, creates considerable astonishment among the people of the State. Not the newspapers alone are at a loss to know the reason why the Republican journals of the State should be pushed aside when public patronage is to be dispensed, and papers and men rewarded who have exerted all their influence to prevent the elevation of the very persons who have that patronage to bestow, but the people are beginning to inquire why and wherefore.

We have received numerous private letters on the subject, from one of which (dated St. Peter, Jan. 7th) we quote the following:

I see by a notice in your paper, that the U. S. Government has designated the *Pioneer* as one of the papers to do the Federal printing in Minnesota. We cannot understand it here.

It is not mentioned, however, that a

newspaper that has been in existence for

18 months, and has been in the lead in

the cause of the people, is to be put out of

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.



Forever short that standard abides!
Where breathes the boy that fails before us.
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
With freedom's banner floating in the wind.

HAPPI MONEY MAKING.

We do not use the phrase in its ordinary accepted meaning, but as applied to the actual manufacture of the precious ores into coins of the realm. In this sense the capacity of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, is shown by the late report to be equal to an annual coinage of \$150,000,000; of eagles, \$75,000,000; half-eagles, \$37,500,000; quarter-eagles, \$18,750,000; three-dollar pieces, \$22,500,000; gold dollars, \$7,500,000. Coining an equal number of all denominations of gold coin, the Mint could annually produce \$51,750,000—exclusive of silver coinage of all denominations, of which \$15,000,000 could be annually produced, making the capacity of the Mint in gold and silver, of pieces of all denominations, \$66,750,000 per annum; nor in any former year, has this capacity been equalled.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Although the act of 1841 has left an unsavory odor attached to the name of a bankrupt law, yet there are very cogent reasons for passing a permanent statute, operative throughout the country. The interests of creditor demand it as loudly as those of debtors, and both classes will be benefited to have the financial weeks of our recent panics cleared away. The following extract from the New York mercantile prints speaks for itself:

"The debtor is still required to pay, while the creditor will not allow him to accumulate capital for the transaction of business until he has paid his debts. He is compelled to invest it in trade. Honesty is not the best policy for him. A character for integrity is worse than useless, for if he can point to that his industry, integrity and ability, in the course of his trade, have been established, he has been made a valuable object for which others will grasp their chains with more tenacity under a belief that they can yet wring something from his hard earnings, or from the sympathy of friends, or relatives. If however, a debtor is reputed to be dishonest, dissipated and generally dissolute in his conduct, his credit is almost entirely gone, and he is compelled to sell his effects and take anything he can get, under the belief that if he does not take what is offered, he will oblige him to pay."

RED RIVER NEWS.

We have received the *Red River* of December 14. It contains but little news. The winter season in that isolated settlement is naturally one of little activity. We copy the following items:

THE STAMBOULD ROLLED OVER.—We are informed that the Pioneer is in the very awkward position of having to roll over, so to speak, in its tracks. It was put up in winter quarters in Cook's Creek at the Indian Settlement. This streamlet is subject to very sudden rises and falls, on account of its proximity to Lake Winnipeg, from which a strong north wind will drive in quite a flood of waters, very high on the side of the bank, on account of the high water. As usual, he tied up both ends to good posts. When, to afford a support whatever to the boat, she very naturally rolled over in search of support, and was driven down the stream, disengaging or ratipling, there was a nice little smash and smash. Crocker and all other breakables sounded the alarm, and Mr. Watchman woke up to find his monster in a novel, though not very agreeable, position. Her *meritis* was something to consider, and, for the first time, the material properties of matter, and the wonders of mechanical power, seemed for once practical, and not merely theoretical, subjects of study. What is to be done, and how, are questions yet to be determined.

A MAN DROWNED.—James Woodrich, a man who came in last year with the Canadian militia, was drowned in the river, opposite St. Boniface convent on the night of the 27th ultimo. He is from Montreal, where his mother is living.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

TERRELL'S REPORT.—On last Saturday night, about eight o'clock, a distressing accident occurred at Wilson's Creek in this county. Two families named Hansome and Smith were living in one house. On the evening in question it took fire from some cause unknown, and was burned to the ground in a very few minutes. A little girl, daughter of Mr. Smith, about three years of age, who had been in the house a few minutes before, was burned to death! Her mother, trying to rescue her, was very badly burned and, falling, cut a large gash in her forehead. The destruction was terribly sudden and complete. About \$50 were donated by our citizens to the sufferers.—*St. Cloud Democrat.*

COL. MILLER'S HEALTH.—The St. Cloud Democrat of the 9th says:

"We are gratified to be able to state, from a letter received from Col. Miller, that he is much better, and hopes soon to be fit to continue the trip to Minnesota, if not sufficiently recovered to take his place in camp."

ST. CLOUD INSTITUTE.—This institution, though not yet a year old, is now fully organized. Five teachers are employed, and every facility for the acquisition of both the solid and ornamental branches are at hand. During the present session eighty-one have been enrolled. Next term begins on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

FACULTY.

Rev. A. J. Nelson, Principal.
Miss Mary C. Eberman, Preceptress.
Dr. W. A. Ayer, Teacher of Mathematics and French.
Dr. W. B. Simonton, Teacher of German.
Prof. Theodore F. Shattock, Teacher of Music.

Pupils not members of the Institute will be admitted to the Ornamental branches at the regular rates.

A. J. NELSON, Principal.

—St. Cloud Dem.

LITTLE EDDIE, THE DRUMMER.

A Remembrance of Wilson's Creek.

BY ONE OF THE IOWA 1ST.

A few days before our regiment received orders to join Gen. Lyon, on his march to Wilson's Creek, the drummer of our company was taken sick and conveyed to the hospital, and on the evening preceding the day that we were to march to the negro, I was ordered with the 1st Iowa, of course and brought before our Captain, who asked him what business he had within the lines? He replied, "I know a drummer that would like to enlist in your company, and I have come to tell you of it." He was immediately requested to inform the Captain that he would be allowed extra pay, and to do this, he must be upon the ground early in the morning. The negro was then passed beyond the guard.

On the following morning there appeared before the Captain's quarters a drummer boy, about twelve or thirteen years old. Her story was told so she was from East Tennessee, where her husband had been killed by the rebels, and all she had to live on was the pay she received from her sister, but not finding her, and being destitute of money, she thought if she could procure a situation for her boy as a drummer for the short time that he had to remain in the service, she could find employment for herself and perhaps find her sister by the time we were disbanded.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURE AT WASHINGTON.

Bayard Taylor delivered recently one of the course of lectures at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. We give a brief abstract of the lecture. It will be seen that he complimented the "live city of St. Paul."

Mr. Taylor apologized for delay, attended by loss of his manuscript and lecturing vest, by a mishap, a simple unaffected way, and then proceeded to present his ideas in what should be given offensively to Americans in what was probably a thin-skinned people. The composition and character of our people were peculiar; we are a new people, not grated on an anterior race. The root being English, the branches have a predominantly English growth, yet so thoroughly Americanized that the English in the United States are easily observed with a smile. "Well, well, Sergeant, bring the drum, and order our drummer to come forward." In a few minutes the drum was produced, and our drummer made his appearance, a tall, round, shouldered, good natured fellow from Durango, who, when we reached the camp of the enemy, was much to our great wonder and care. There the drummer was dead.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PR.

VOLUME II.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

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REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

A rumor is said to have prevailed and received some credence at Washington yesterday that Secretary Cameron was about to exchange his position as head of the War Department for the mission to Russia, and that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for a time Attorney General under Buchanan, was to be his successor. We have no doubt, however, that this report will prove to be one of those canards which Washington newspaper correspondents periodically produce.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday, after the ordinary morning business, had its attention called by Mr. Daniels to the death since the last session of Hon. Stiles P. Jones, Senator from Olmsted. The life, character, and many virtues of Mr. Jones were also properly alluded to by his associate Senators of last session, and by the President of the Senate. The proceedings in full will appear to-morrow.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Standing Committee, and considerable other business was transacted.

COL. GORMAN VINDICATED.

We publish in another column a vindication of Col. Gorman in the master of whipping negro whisky sellers. It is an editorial of the N. Y. Tribune, in the columns of which the charges were originally made.

BILL TO REGULATE TRADE WITH INDIANS.

On the 6th Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill to amend the act regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes. It was referred.

SORGUM SYRUP.

We call the attention of farmers to the fact that a Company at St. Anthony, proposes to erect a mill, and the necessary evaporators for making syrup from Sorgum and Impeh. Now that sugar and syrups are high and bound to be higher, our people should produce sweetening at home to the greatest practicable limit. The facilities that will be afforded at St. Anthony for manufacturing the cane will, we trust, induce farmers to plant extensively.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIGEL.

The special dispatches of the Chicago Tribune of the 11th, contain the following in regard to the resignation of this distinguished officer. We sincerely hope that the result will not be that of Fremont:

A well informed gentleman who left Boller this morning, had an interview recently with Gen. Sigel, who complained that he had been hurried by Gen. Halleck from a post to the command at Rolla, and that on this his desire to remain with Gen. Curtis arrived, and without consulting orders from General Halleck, or giving him (Sigel) notice, assumed command. General Sigel says that he has resigned out of a sense of justice to himself, but is anxious to serve his adopted country, and if the troops were to march to day, he would march with them.

He further says that out of six regiments raised in his name, by his friends, only four hundred men are left to his command. He hopes an arrangement will be made by which he may honorably return to service.

SKATING.

"Biler," the St. Paul correspondent of the Hudson City Times, evidently isn't fond of skating. He writes:

The Skating Club is in full blast, and skating seems to be the order of the day. Ladies skate, boys skate, girls skate, girls also, and the whole exercise is excellent. He has no desire to make astronomical observations, as astronomy is at present out of his line. It is well enough for those who have been through the mill and understand the various kinds and twists and turns, &c., to talk about its being an easy and graceful pastime, but the author of the letter and his mates; but when one presents a few similes of a hen's roost in a clothes line, I can see the gracefulness boasted of; when the ice flops up and gives you a whack in the cranium, that ends in the headache for two weeks after if nothing worse, I fail to see how one's health is to be materially advanced."

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT ABROAD.

The Government advertising has taken for the St. Paul Pass (Rep.) and given to the Pioneer (Dem.), greatly to the disgust of the party in that state.—Chicago Tribune, 11th.

STATISTICS OF METHODISM.

The Annual Report of the Methodist Church North, for 1861, show the whole number of members 6,534; local preachers, 6,534; number of church edifices, 9,922; of parsonages, 2,763; estimated total value of chapel and parsonage, \$22,739,457. Of Sabbath schools, the number reported is 13,336; scholars, 800,262; teachers, 46,910. The Sabbath school libraries, 2,374,472 volumes. The Sabbath school contributions for the past year amount to \$225,084; the tract collections have been \$15,056.

The new Virginia government, at Wheeling, is in trouble. The Auditor and the Governor seem to be getting itself and the Legislature seem to be getting itself into the broil also. All sorts of charges are made against both Governor and Auditor, but the *Intelligencer* expresses the belief that while there "may have been error and indiscretion, there has been nothing criminal with either party." The inevitable negro seems to be giving trouble, the red-hot emancipationists and the conservatives being at loggerheads on the subject.

Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky has been released from Fort Warren, on his parole, and proceeded immediately to New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* denies the statement that Hon. John G. Davis has fled the State and gone South. On the contrary, it says he is in Rockville, attending to his business.

Wm. H. Russell, Esq., special correspondent of the London *Times*, is now at the New York Hotel suffering an attack of typhoid fever, which seems to affect everybody who spends much time in Washington.

Gen. Reynolds has been transferred to a new field of action, superseding Gen. Kellogg in command of the Department of the Shenandoah.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the distinguished American tragedian, was recently presented with the responsibility of a son, by his wife, in Manchester.

Brig. Gen. Edward Otto Cress Ord, who fought the rebels with such skill and success at Drums, is a native of Maryland, and a graduate of West Point. He joined the artillery arm of the service, and in 1854 received a commission as captain in the Third Regiment United States Artillery. He subsequently distinguished himself in a number of severe conflicts with the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory, and on his recent return from California was made a Brigadier General of volunteers.

Dr. G. Martin, the wherry and berry man, is now mining in California and subsists almost entirely on grapes and apples. The same fruits formed his diet on his sea voyage from here to the Isthmus, and bananas and oranges on the Pacific side. He had a rough passage out, but was not sick. Mr. Martin is of opinion that it is not the eating of tropical fruits that produces fatal effects in warm climates, but the drinking of poisonous liquors.

When the Giant Woman, now at Barum's Museum, came here she was obliged to have a place prepared for her in the baggage-car; as she was so large that she was unable to get through the door of the regular passenger cars. She is said to be a female Lambert, and beyond all doubt the heaviest woman ever known.

The servant girls of the free States consume more silks and French goods than the whole Southern aristocracy—a well established commercial fact. And they have a right to it if they choose, for in most cases they are honestly earned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, better known as Brown's, has passed under the control of Mr. Andrew B. Potts.

The steamer *Telegraph*, plying between Washington and the Lower Potowmack, staved a hole and sunk in four lathoms of water, seven miles below Alexandria. Her passengers were all saved.

A Colonel direct from Hilton Head reported that residences even two miles in the interior are abandoned, and great fright everywhere prevailing. He believes that with his regiment he could take Charleston.

Gen. Sherman reported himself to the President on the 6th, and will accept the Brigadiership tendered to him. He asks immediate service in that field where the most work is required. His arrival is half as well joy to the Irish.

Gen. Sherman reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs providing that no officer in the military or naval service of the United States shall return any person of African descent to any one who shall claim them for service or labor, such officer shall be discharged from, and shall not be eligible to the military or naval service of the United States; but when one presents a *Pro-Slavery* paper, he will be referred to the committee, and more briefly covers the ground of preventing the return of fugitive slaves than any other bill.

The general verdict is, that Lovejoy had the better of all his antagonists in the debate of the 5th. The remarks of Mr. Farnsworth show a divided opinion among a part of the people of the Union against slavery and part holding to the opposite ground. Wickliffe is of the former, and Mallory of the latter.

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Minnesota Legislature.

FOURTH SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862.

The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. S. Fiske.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. NASH: From citizens of Fort Snelling and Mendota, praying for the establishment of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENNETT: To amend Chapter 59, Section 7 of the Compiled Statutes. Read first time.

By Mr. SMITH: To change the time of holding Courts in the Second Judicial District. Read first time.

By Mr. SMITH: To regulate the practice in Justice's Courts, and to regulate the time of holding Courts in the Second Judicial District. Read first time.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

CO. OF MILITIA.

By Mr. SWIFT: From the Select Committee on militia, to make a report which has been adopted, and the Secretary instructed to issue certificates according to it.

Mr. SWIFT, from the Select Committee on militia, made a report which has been adopted.

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